The Irish Times.

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DUBLIN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Giorgi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot Garcia, Signor Anjelo Luisa,
Mdlle. Orvill Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlazek, Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Rita, Signor Kinni,
and Signor Chiorini,
Madame (debut (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Forsi,
and
Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Supernumeraries—Signor Operti.

The Opera will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of

Signor Vianesi
Leader—Mr. Levy.

Monday, September 10—" Il Trovatore. Tuesday—" Macbeth." Wednesday—" Norma." Thursday—" Rigoletta." Friday—" Marta." Saturday—" Lucrezia Borgia."

Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st. Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.

Private Boxes, 3 Guineas; 4 Guineas: Dress Circle, 4s; Second Circle, 3s; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 1s. Upper Gallery, 1s. the Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

FOR A SHORT SEASON,
Commencing MONDAY, September 10, '60.
The Celebrated and Original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
AND
Miss JULIA GOULD,
FROM
585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The only Company of American Serenaders now in England, and the only Company in existence that performs

BURLESQUE OPERA,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
To all its varied forms.
VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL, and TERPSICHOREAN,
Rendered each Evening with one of
BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERAS.

For particulars see future Advertisements, Posters, and Programmes.

Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured at Wisehart and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

ROTUNDO GARDENS, DUBLIN.

Great FIVE MILE FOOT RACE for a Magnificent CHALLENGE BELT and SILVER CUP, the Second and Third to receive Silver Medals, to be run for

On MONDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1860,
Under the management of the undermentioned Committee—J. J. D. Lancaster, Esq.—Capt. Bland, 56th Regt.; H. H. Murray, Esq.; R. C. Christian, Esq.; Capt. Hearn, 76th Regt.; T. R. Brunskill, Esq. Entrance to compete, £1. Officers of the Army, Navy, and Militia, Members of the different Universities, or Gentlemen approved of by the Committee, alone eligible to compete.

J. J. DIGGES LATOUCHE, Hon. Secretary.

Gentlemen intending to compete will please signify the same immediately to the secretary, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.

The following Games, which were announced to take place on Monday, the 10th, will take place on the above day :—

A Two Mile Race, for a Silver Cup;
and 100 Yards Race, for a Silver Cup.
Entrance to each, 5s.;
and Silver Medals for the following competitions :—
600 Yards Flat.
One Mile Walk Race.
Vaulting, classification according to height.
Putting 26lb. from the shoulder and by the Ring, classification to be decided by the Judges.
Running Hop, Step, and Jump; and
200 Yards Scratch Race.
Entrance, 2s. each.

The following Prizes will be given for Lads—Entrance Free:—
200 Yards and 1,000 yards Flat Race; and
440 Yards Hurdle Race, for Lads under 16.
300 Yards and 440 Yards Steeple Race, for Lads under 12; and a Scratch Race, distance half-a-mile, open to all Lads.
All competition to be classified, the Five Mile Race excepted.
All entries to be made for these Games to
MR. JOHN LEVETT,
COLLEGE HOTEL, COLLEGE-STREET,
Until SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN!

The PHOTOGRAPH of the ELEVEN for the Stereoscope, published by
JOHN LAWRENCE, Cricketing and Archery Outfitter,
29, GRAFTON-STREET, is now ready for Sale.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Molesworth-hall, on This Friday Evening, Sept. 7, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—" Sacrifice of the Mass."

Rev. J. B. SMITH, A.M.

From what words of our Lord at the institution of His Supper is it gathered that He offered himself then to His Father as a sacrifice for sins?

Did He not say that what He did then was to be done " in commemoration of Him"? and does not St. Paul say that the purpose of the institution was to " show the death of the Lord until He come," by simply " eating bread and drinking the chalice"? (1 Cor. xi. 26, Dr. Cahen's Bible.)

Why can no priest point out by what words or act in the performance of the Mass Christ is, after the consecration, shown to be " sacrificed for the sins of the living or of the dead"?

If "sitting the passover" (St. Mark, xiv. 18) meant slaying the lamb, which was but the memorial of the Passover that took place 1500 years before (Exod. xii.), why may not the bread and the wine be likewise called the body and the blood, though they on but the memorials of His blessed body and blood, " given," " broken," " delivered," and " shed," for the remission of our sins on Calvary's tree?

How is Christ offered daily in the Mass? for St. Paul says that " Christ was offered once, to exhaust the sins of many"—Heb. ix. 28. Roman Catholic Translation of the Bible.

How is reconciliation effected in an unbloody Sacrifice of the Mass? for St. Paul says, " Without shedding of blood there is no remission."—Heb. ix. 22.—Roman Catholic Translation of the Bible.

If any priest say words which make the body and blood of Christ as offered in the Sacrifice of the Mass? Does Christ use in the Mass? Rom. vi. 9.

Why need Christ be now offered in any manner, when St. Paul says, that " by one oblation he had perie ted for ever them that are sanctified"?—Heb. x. 14.—Roman Catholic Translation of the Bible.

Luther's Catechism states, that " Christ as man is in the highest place in heaven." How, then, can any one believe that, as man, he is bodily present on earth in every Mass?

Will any priest say, what is the peculiar act of the priest in the Mass, whereby Christ is truly and properly sacrificed as a propitiation for the sins of the living and the dead?

Roman Catholic priests are affectionately invited to attend.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.

To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1160.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.

The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S. Thomas Lloyd, Esq.
The Honourable C W Moore Richard Cliffe, Esq.
Smyth. Captain Hamilton.
The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M.P.

FIRST RACE.

The County Waterford Plate of 100 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money to be added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860.

THIRD RACE.

The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped on Monday, the 10th inst., by Captain Tipper, at the steeple pretions to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.

SECOND RACE.

The Selling Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about one and a half miles over same course, second to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for £40, allowed 7lbs if for £30 14lbs. and if for £20 21lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.

THIRD RACE.

Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added. heats about one and a half over same course, second to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner of a race of steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the racing fund.

CONDITIONS.

Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the running or the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal in the case of law. No subscriber to pay more than no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay 5s to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; to be for each entry, 5s. The stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.

An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.

R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the Irish benevolent Public the following very peculiar and distressing case :—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances, owing to a public estimation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (as say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

The following contributions have been already received :—

G. R. SMITH, D.D., Brook-lane,	A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.	
C. S. STANFORD, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place,	J. MACDONALD, A.M., Dublin.	
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin.	Jones RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper Rutland-square.	
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin.	Baggot-street.	

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the TREASURER, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady; per John Rainsford, Esq., &c., Rev. G. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev J. Alexander, Callan, each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle; Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Lit. Tyrrell, £1 each, and, Rev. John Grogan, 10s.; per the Rev. Dr. Stanford.

Lady Griffith, ..	£5 0 0	Mrs. B— 1 0 0
Hans Hamilton ..		A Friend, J. L., 1 0 0
Woods, Esq, ..	5 0 0	James F. Wright, Esq., 1 0 0
A Protestant ..	5 0 0	Mrs. J. L. Courtney, .. 1 0 0
Henry Burke White, Esq., ..	5 0 0	Rev. T. Long, .. 1 0 0
Dr. M'Clintock, ..	5 0 0	Mrs. Mayne, .. 1 0 0
Miss Stapleton, ..	5 0 0	An Opponent of Mixed Marriages, .. 1 0 0
Mrs. George Rotheram, ..	5 0 0	A Friend, .. 0 10 0
John La Touche, Esq., ..	5 0 0	A Friend, .. 0 10 0
George Casey, Esq., ..	5 0 0	Lady Crofton, .. 0 10 0
Major-General Porter, ..	5 0 0	A Friend, .. 0 10 0
The Baron De Robeck, ..	5 0 0	A few Friends at the Cove, .. 0 10 6
A Gentleman, ..	3 0 0	Stamps (Belfast), .. 0 10 6
Gener'l Hall, ..	2 0 0	G F H, per Rev A M Fetter, .. 0 10 6
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2 0 0	Poleen, .. 0 10 6
A Friend to the Orphan,	2 0 0	Mrs H K Courtney, .. 0 5 0
C. Gaussen, Esq., ..	2 0 0	Captain A F Graves, .. 0 5 0
Espine Batty, Esq., ..	2 0 0	Anonymous, Bangor .. 0 2 6
A Friend, per Mrs. West,	2 0 0	A K .. 0 2 6
K—, ..	2 0 0	A Friend, .. 0 2 6
A. B., ..	2 0 0	A H, .. 0 1 0
H. C., ..	2 0 0	J. R. Cooke, Esq., .. 1 0 0
Rev. St. George French,	1 5 0	Mrs. Murphy, Esq., .. 10 0 0
Dr. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	1 0 0	—— King, Esq., .. Rev. James Hewitt, .. 0 10 0
Rev. E. H. Johnson, — Alexander, Esq.,	1 0 0	Wottage Stamp (Cork), .. 0 10 0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1 0 0	William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq., .. 2 0 0
Mrs. West,	1 0 0	Charles Hoids, Esq., .. per Rev. J. S. Ball, .. 0 10 0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1 0 0	William Sandys, Esq., .. 1 0 0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1 0 0	W. Jackson, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Arnold, .. 0 10 0
John R. Greehgood	1 0 0	Lord Viscount Gough .. 2 0 0
R. Manders, Esq.	1 0 0	Thomas Tickell, Esq .. 0 10 0
Miss Aylmer,	1 0 0	— Humphreys, Esq .. 1 0 0
John C. Kyck, Esq.,	1 0 0	Mrs Stuart .. 5 0 0
A Protestant, ..	1 0 0	A Gentleman in Staffordshire .. 5 0 0
Miss Hardy ..	1 0 0	Forbidden .. 5 0 0
S. H Stevenson, Esq	1 0 0	W O'Brien, Esq .. 0 10 0
Mrs Wright ..	1 0 0	R Cusack, Esq .. 5 0 0
Messrs Joy ..	1 0 0	Rev C Hackett .. 1 0 0
Orpaidium, (or Rev ..	1 0 0	J Murphy, Esq .. 1 0 0
W F Walshe ..	1 0 0	Thomas Jordan .. 5 0 0
S H Bolton, Esq	2 0 0	Miss Rutledge .. 0 5 0
J Murphy, Esq	1 0 0	Miss Stuart .. 0 5 0
W K Clay, Esq ..	0 10 0	Rev Wm Marrable .. 5 0 0
The Misses Rosse,		Burton Brabazon, Esq, .. 1 0 0
per Rev W Stevenson	5 0 0	N. Barton, Esq., per Rev.
s Dobbyn, Esq	1 0 0	James Andrew, .. 5 5 0
Rev J S Wallace ..	0 10 0	
H Brabazon, Esq ..	1 0 0	
S H Johnston, ..	1 0 0	
Anonymous, per D. Crofton, Esq., ..	1 0 0	

Sermons.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.

On SUNDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1860, a SERMON for the objects of the above society, will be preached (D.V.), in HAROLD'S CROSS CHURCH, by the Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M., Assistant Chaplain, Molyneux Asylum.

Divine Service will commence at Twelve o'clock.

SCOTS' CHURCH, LOWER GLOUCESTER-STREET.

The Rev. Mr. WATERS, of Newtownards, will preach (D.V.), in this Church, on SABBATH NEXT, SEPTEMBER 9th, at Twelve o'clock Noon, and Seven o'clock p.m.

Education.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS

On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy,

C. E. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rosky, Roscommon, Bt.

obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 885.

On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships,

PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballyna vin Castle, Enniskeane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and

EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny,

obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.

Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupils.

Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.

Prospectuses free by Post.

UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, and MILITARY INSTITUTION,
20, KILDARE-STREET.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D. Princips.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

PATRON—The Rt. Hon. the EARL of ROSSE.
Head Master—Newton Price, B.A., London.
Second Master—E. K. Goote, late of the Government College, Poonah.
Third Master—Herbert Graham, New Coll, Oxford.

The School will Re-Open on Wednesday, September 12th. The year is divided into three sessions, viz.—From Sept. 12th to Christmas, from Jan. 16th to Easter, and from Easter to the 15th of August.

The Subjects Taught are—Holy Scriptures, Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Political Science, Elements of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic and Book Keeping, Mathematical, Engineering, and Drawing.

A Drill Sergeant attends daily.

Any pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of Education.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.

A monthly report of the conduct of each pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.

Attention is invited to the Domestic Department, which is arranged on a liberal scale.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

August 28th, 1860.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
W. WOODS, B.D., OF TRINITY COLLEGE,
PRINCIPAL.

Assisted by a First Honor-man in Classics, and a First Prize man in Modern Languages, of the Dublin University.

Terms quarterly or monthly, to suit the convenience of Pupils leaving town in summer.

No. 16, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.
NO VACATIONS.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 4 and 5, ORMOND-TERRACE, RATHMINES,
Rev. ROGER NORTH, A.M., (Senior Moderator, Gold Medallist, and Fellowship Priseman, T.C.D., Principal.

This School is only five years open, and Forty-three Collegiate Students have been entered from this establishment, of whom the First science Sizarship (1860); a Classical Sizarship (1860); the First Classical Scholarship (Senior Freshman year) (1859); the First Classical Scholarship (1858); two First Entrance Prizes (1859).

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN.

RE-OPENED ON THE 1st of AUGUST.

H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.

The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Matriculation, Scholarship, or Degree Examinations. Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.

The Playground is large.

Day Pupils also received.

Unexceptional references given and required.

EDUCATION, at a highly-respectable Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, within seven miles of London established upwards of twenty years. Terms, including books, stationery, &c., 30 guineas per annum. Masters of eminence in every branch. Private instruction, and such as to lead the pupil to take an interest in learning its utility. Recommended by a nobleman, whose son has been under the constant fear of correction, which is the principal cause of so many youths disappointing the expectations of their parents, is thereby avoided. The domestic arrangements are superintended by the proprietor's wife, and every solicitude is manifested to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. The situation is healthy, and the sleeping apartments, schoolrooms, playrooms, &c., large and well ventilated. The most wholesome food, with milk, &c., from the grounds are extensive, and arranged with suitable apparatus for gymnastic, manual, and drilling exercises, bathing, &c. For prospectuses, address " Alpha," 20, Mount-street, Westminster-road, Lambeth.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
CITY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of
Edward Reardon, Esq., ..
Executor of Catherine Graves, deceased, ..
Plaintiff,
and
Laura Reardon, his wife, and Adelaide Graves, spinster, ..
Owners and petitioners.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour (of 12 o'clock) Noon, in one lot, the Houses and Premises No. 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40, Bride-street, and Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, Canon-street, in the Liberties of the City of Dublin, held under a lease dated the 26th of June, 1829, from the Treasurer of the Cathedral Church of Saint Patrick, Dublin, for the term of 99 years from 1st June, 1829, and producing the nett yearly rental of £97 0s. 4d.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1860.

ROBERT E. HOPKINS, Chief Clerk.

For rentals and further particulars, apply to
Messrs. FLETCHER & SEADE, Solicitors, having carriage of the Sale, 6, Foster-place.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY KERRY.—TO BE SOLD, the Tenant's Interest in, or would be Let for a term of years, a Desirable Residence with Ten Irish Acres of good Land, situate one mile from Killorglin.—Apply to Captain Rice, Courtayne Hall, Killarney.

CHRIST CHURCH-PLACE.—Large Mercantile Concerns to be Let, at a rent, without fine, on terms of years as may be agreed on. These capital premises consist of a modern House, with spacious Shop, two fine Warerooms, and a number of Sleeping Apartments, together with an extensive Underground Storey, Cellarage, &c. They are situated in one of the best thoroughfares in the city, and present a favourable opportunity for any active man of business wishing to extend his trade.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

COACHHOUSE AND STABLE TO BE LET, at the rear of No. 8, Richmond Hill, Rathmines-road.

Lodgings.

LODGINGS.—A large, airy, and well-furnished Drawing-room, and Bedroom adjoining, commanding a fine view, to let, 11, Upper Gloucester-street; additions: Bed-rooms, if required; unexceptional attendance.

LODGINGS.—Wanted, in the vicinity of Sackville-street, a Furnished Bedroom, with attendance, by a young man who is engaged all day.—Apply, stating terms, to "F. G. R.," Irish Times Office.

KINGSTOWN.—A Lady of respectability, residing in Kingstown, having a larger house than she requires, would let the upper part of it, which consists of two handsome sitting-rooms and two bedrooms, with good attendance, for the moderate sum of £45 per annum. To a married couple, or a gentleman, the above would be most desirable, as there are no children or other lodgers. The house stands detached, and is handsomely furnished.—For cards to view apply to TALBOT COATS, House and Land Agent, Kingstown.

Auctions.

THE AUCTION OF HAY for Messrs. BENTLEY, on their lands of FOXROCK and KILLINEY HILL, will take place THIS DAY, at precisely 11 o'clock, beginning on the Kerry-mount lands and ending in the sandpit fields, on the Leopardstown-road, when 300 Cocks, containing Hay will be submitted to purchasers. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, sharp.

GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers, &c.,
7th Sept., 1860. Usher's-quay.

SELECT SALE,
BY
ELMVILLE, HAROLD'S-CROSS,
OF FASHIONABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
(In the best possible state of preservation.)
ALSO
Suits of Crimson Turkey Cloth and Pearl-coloured Damask Window Curtains, with Cornices and Gilt Poles, and Rings,
Very handsome Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Kidderminster Stair Carpets, and Brass Rods,
Mantelpiece and Grate Fenders and Fire Furniture.
A Few Framed Engravings, Carriage and Bracket Clocks,
Ivory-handled Dessert Knives, with Carvers and Forks,
A Set of Beautiful Oval Trays, an Electro-plated Six-bottle Cruet Stand,
Dinner, Dessert, Morning and Evening Services of China,
A Great variety of Cut Glass, a Bronze Tea-urn,
A Small Weighing Machine, Double and Single Ladders, three Water Butts, an Iron Garden Seat, a Two-Joint Wooden Pump (30 feet long),
A Meal Safe, a Potato Churn, and numerous Dairy, Garden, and Culinary Utensils.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, 11th of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at ELMVILLE (directly opposite to the new line of Terraces), at HAROLD'S CROSS, commencing at Ten o'clock precisely, the entire valuable Furniture and other effects (all of which are in perfect order), chiefly comprising an excellent Set of Telescope Dining Tables and two small Round Ditto, elegant Parlour Chairs, one Arm ditto, and one Tub Chair, in Hatchett's Crimson Turkey Cloth Window Curtains; a Mahogany Tray and Stand; twelve Drawing-room Chairs, in Green Figured Turkey Cloth; a Tub Chair, in Fine Morocco; a Mahogany Fire Couch, with Cheffonier; Loo, Card, Fly and Occasional Tables; a Fine Pier Chair, in Tapestry, a Printed Cloth Carpet; Drawer; Mahogany and Polished Birch Albert Bedsteads, with Curtains and Palliasses; pure Curled-hair Mattresses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets and Counterpanes; a prime Mahogany Wardrobe and two Cases of Drawers; Mahogany and Painted Toilet Tables and Wash-stands; Root and Shoe Racks; Night Commodes and Towel-rails; Cane-bottom Chairs; Fine Feather Cushions; Hall Chairs and Table; Chamber Carpets, Window Curtains and Glinds; a Bedroom Area Safe; a Mahogany Mail Bench; a small Painted Ditto; a Hall Lamp; Glass Lustre; Hall, Oil-cloth; Stair Rods; Kitchen and Pantry Tables and Presses; a Dresser and Plate Drainer; a Gerard Range, a Vertical Jack; an Iron Fender and Fire-irons; a Set of Dish Covers and various Culinary Utensils; all of which may be Viewed on Monday, and will be sold without any reserve, in consequence of the House, Land, and Premises having been disposed of.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, in order that all the Furniture and Effects may be Sold on the one day.

JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 4, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY,
Where Cards to View may be obtained.

RAHENY HOUSE, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Select Sale of Fat Stock, Horses, Carriage, Pony and Phaeton, Single and Double Harness,
Saddles, Bridles, Horse Clothing, &c.
ALSO,
Fifty Cocks of Prime Old Meadow Hay,
A superior Weighing Machine by Avery, with Weights complete,
Seventy-eight Hurdles of Hazle Paling, some Round Timber, and
Three large Pigs of Best Farm-yard Manure.

Divine Service will commence at Twelve o'clock.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £500,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
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44, Dame-street, Dublin.

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Established 1853.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
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BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices :—

	s. d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	3 0
500 Envelopes to match	3 0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	7 0
500 Envelopes to match	7 0
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	9 0
500 Envelopes to match	9 0
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	12 0
500 Envelopes to match	12 0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	15 0
500 Envelopes to match	15 0

Visiting Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Cards printed for 3s. Ladies' Address Plate, 4s. Copper-plate Engraving, Circulars, Billheads, Programmes, Invoices, Memorandums, Receipts, Bill-forms, Draft-forms, Bill-heads, Bill-headings, Bill-posters, Bill-stamps, Bill-books, Bill-boards, Bill-sticking, Bill-distributing, Bill-discounting, Bill-broking, Bill-collecting, Bill-paying, Bill-accepting, Bill-negotiating, Bill-transferring, Bill-endorsing, Bill-noting, Bill-protesting, Bill-dishonouring, Bill-renewing, Bill-cancelling, Bill-filing, Bill-posting

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED).
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The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen and gentry. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's, his manufactory, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's, his manufactory, &c.
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest prices.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
Every guarantee every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will ☞ re ion yours' engagement with each Watch.
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(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patron and by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of the Bog Oak Ornaments for Her MAJESTY. New Designs in Crosses, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. A sandwich-case of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., of remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
MR. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and elegant DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; their choice of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., is of great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this pure nutritive article, have procured its general adoption as most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ½-lb., ¼ lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
DUBLIN: W. JACKSON,
9, WESTLAND-ROW.
And liberty to add one or two names as Agents when appointed.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

London quotations, to-day, were again nearly identical with the previous rates, and this steadiness caused an improving tendency in our New Three, which advanced one-sixteenth. Consols remaining at yesterday's price, London Account transactions are now undertaken for delivery on 11th October, there being "*a contango*" of one-eighth in such cases.

In Joint Stock Banks, Nationals again improved one-quarter, and Royals opened at a reduced rate, but subsequently recovered, closing strongly at last price. It was decided this day at the board of the Royal Bank to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year just ended.

In Steam, Atlantics declined slightly, and British and Irish fell back one-quarter. There was much weakness observable in the City of Dublin Shares; those of £100 closing heavily at a reduction of one per cent. Dundalk Steam Shares realised their previous value.

In Mines, the dealings were in Mining Company of Ireland, which were steady at £13, both for immediate and for deferred delivery, and in Wicklow Copper Mine Shares, which fell back £1 per share.

Patriotic Assurance were negociated at last price, and Alliance Gas were again on sale at an enhanced rate.

There was a want of firmness in the Railway Securities generally. Dublin and Wexford gave way one-eighth, as did also Waterford and Limericks. Middlands of the two denominations realised last rates. The nominal quotations were as follow:—Cork and Bandon, £13½ to £14; Cork and Passage, £10½ to £11; Dublin and Kingstown, £103 to £105; Dundalk and Enniskillen, £13 to £13½; and South Eastern £6 to £6½; Dublin and Belfasts, Dublin and Drogheda, and Belfast and Northern Counties, were on sale.

The only transaction in Preference Securities was that in Dublin and Wexford Six per Cents., which fell back one-eighth. The nominal rates in Great Southern Four per Cents. were £98½ to £98¾. The other Preference Securities were unchanged in value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 6.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	..	..	..
Ditto account, 12th October	..	..	..
New 3 per Cent. Stock	..	..	..
Ditto for account, 12th September	..	..	..
Ditto for new account, 12th October	..	..	..
BANKS.			
National Bank	..	..	..
Royal Bank	..	..	..
STEAM.			
Atlantic (Limited)	..	..	..
British and Irish	..	..	..
City of Dublin	..	..	..
Ditto	..	..	..
MINES.			
Mining Company of Ireland	..	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Patriotic Insurance	..	..	..
RAILWAYS.			
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	..	..	..
Great Southern and Western	..	..	..
Midland Great Western	..	..	..
Do. Half Shares	..	..	..
Waterford and Limerick	..	..	..
RAILWAY PREFERENCES			
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual			..
Cork and Bandon 8½ per cent. perpetual			..
Great Southern and Western, 6 per c. not. per perpetual			..
Irish Shares to business commences at half-past Twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.			
For, but were not to be issued on the 14th.			
Manuscript is furnished on or before the 14th.			

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93	93½	93½	93½	93¼	93⅝
Ditto for Account	93	93½	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	93¼	93¼	93¼	93⅛	93¼	93⅜
Ditto for Account	93¼		93⅜	93⅛	93⅜	
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 6.

	OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money,	92¾
Account,	92¾
New Threes,	92¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾
Account,	92¾
New Threes,	92¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾
Account,	92¾
New Threes,	92¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾
Account,	92¾
New Threes,	92¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92¾
Account,	92¾
New Threes,	92¾

ROOM SCRIP.—Exchequer Bills 1 prem.; Bank of England, 15½; Great Northern, 79½; Great Western, —; Great Western of Canada, 13¾; Great Southern and Western, 133½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110½; London and North Western, 100½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 88½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 125½; South Eastern, 87½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, —; York and North Midland, 82½; London and South Western, 97½; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 117½; Great Trunks, 20½ 20; North British, —; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 231; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady all morning at 93¼ to ⅜, with little doing; for the October account they are 92 15-16 9-16. Shares very inactive, and opened rather lower, but the market is now rather firmer. Local Stock 101½ to ⅝. Canadian very flat.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The English funds again opened steadily this morning, and with a favourable appearance, from the confidence created by the weather, and the influx of gold to the Bank. In the afternoon, however, there was a tendency to dullness, partly in connexion with operations for the settlement of the account which takes place to-morrow, and partly from the continued depression of the Paris Bourse. In the Discount market to-day, there has been only a moderate demand, and the general rate has declined to about 3½ to 3¾ per cent Under these circumstances, there were very few transaction at the Bank. In the Stock Exchange there is increased difficulty in finding employment for money on Government securities for short periods at two per cent. The Bank continues to receive some rather large sums in refined gold, the amount sent in yesterday being £72,000, and to-day, £32,000. The Railway market opened firmly this morning, most of the leading stocks being quoted at an advance, but towards the afternoon, a partial reaction took place. The final prices however, were in several cases higher than yesterday, especially as regards London and New Midlands, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North British, and Sheffield.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

Owing chiefly to the continued influx of gold and the comparative ease in the Money market, the funds opened with firmness, and an improvement of one-eighth per cent was quoted during part of the day, but a relapse took place and the market closed barely as good as yesterday with a flat appearance. The heaviness of the Paris and Vienna markets with the rapid progress of events in Italy which is watched with anxiety, exercised some effect here this afternoon. In the Share market business has become slacker The commercial demand for money was only moderate the best bills were negotiated at 3¾ per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg and Nottingham, 6½ ¾; Caledonians, 94½; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 5¼; Great North. ern, 115 16; Great Northern A, 116¾ 17½; Great Western, 71½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 13¾; Grand Trunk, 7½ ¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111¾; London and North Western, 99½ 8; Leeds Northern, 5½; Manchester, Sheffield, 44¾; Midland, 125¾ ¾; North British, 62¾ ¾; South Eastern, 87½ ¾; Yorkshire, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99½; York and North Midland, 82¾ ¾. Consols have been very steady all day and without the least fluctuation, closing, 93¼ to ⅜ for money, and 95 ¾ to ½ for the October account: very little doing. Shares opened dull and inactive, but improved a little towards afternoon, closing finally at the quotation, and was again in good demand, at 111 to 94; Canadian closed steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY.—Funds to-day steady at yesterday's prices, with little doing. In other departments of the Stock Exchange prices generally steady. Lancashire and Yorkshire Stock has again advanced.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 6, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse opened flat. Rentes closed at 67.90, or 5 centimes lower than yesterday.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 6.—Full average supplies of fat stock on sale to-day. Beasts, sheep, lambs, calves, and pigs, moved off slowly at Monday's decline in quotations. Beef, 7s 10d to 6s 10d; mutton, 8s 6d to 8s; lambs, 5s to 6s; veal, 8s 10s to 5s; pork, 4s to 5s per 8lbs. Supply — Beasts, 1,150; foreign, 780; sheep and lambs, 19,800; foreign, 3,000; calves, 350; foreign, 210; pigs, 312.

CORN AVERAGES.—Wheat, 7,114 quarters at 60s 7d; barley, 883 ditto, 38s 8d; oats, 2,301 ditto, 23s 7d; rye, 118 ditto, 40s 7d; beans, 3,429 ditto, 47s 3d; peas, 179 ditto 44s 3d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 6.—Sugar continues in fair demand; no material change in prices. Coffee quiet. Tea.—Public sales yesterday closed heavily. Rice.—Inferior sort sold at ½d to 1d decline to-day. Market quiet. Rice—Little more inquiry. Saltpetre inactive, with rather downward tendency.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SEPT. 6.—A thin attendance, and no disposition shown for wheat or flour. At the same time, holders did not appear anxious to force sales. We must, however, reduce our quotations 2s to 3s per quarter on English wheat, and 3d to 4d per 70lbs. on secondary and inferior qualities of foreign, prime samples being little cheaper. Flour offered at a decline of 1s to 2s per sack. Oats and beans in moderate request at previous rates. Indian corn the turn in favour of buyers.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, SEPT. 6.—Tallow steady. 52s on the spot; 52s last three months; 52s 6d spring.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 6.—Sales, probably about 10,000 bales; imports, 1,048; previously, 9,145. Market very firm.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, SEPT. 6.—At this day's market there was a less supply of wheat from the farmers, but the sales made were at a decline of 3s to 5s per quarter. Barley held at previous rates. Beans and peas unaltered.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 6.—Supply of cattle similar to last Thursday. Top quality again very scarce. A dull demand, and prices 10s to 15s a head lower at close; a few were turned out unsold. About the same number of sheep and lambs as last week. Demand for both good at last quotations. Top Scotch sold at 7s per cwt. Irish 6½; middling, 56s to 62s; inferior, 50s to 55s. Sheep and lambs 6d to 6¾d per lb.—(From Messrs. John Tiernan and Son's report.)

GLASGOW IRON REPORT.—No. 1, 50s to 50s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 50s 10½d to 51s; No. 3, 49s 6d to 50. Market quiet.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 6.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 80s; fifths, 76s; sixths, 64s. 1,700 in Market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 6.—Red wheat, 26s 0d; barley not quoted; oats, 12s 9d to 13s 6d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts was much larger than on this day week. There was a dull demand, particularly for export, at a reduction of from 10s to 15s per head since our last quotations. The supply of sheep was also much larger, with a slow demand at 4d per pound under former prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 60s to 62s 6d per cwt. sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 46s to 54s per cwt. sinking offal; the best wedder mutton, 7½d per pound in sink; inferior and ewes, 6½d per pound in sink; veal lower, say 6d to 7d per pound; lambs, 8d to 8½d.

CAVANAGH AND BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET, SEPT. 5.—Firkin butter, first quality, 98s; second quality, 92s; third quality, 86s per cwt. Cool butter, 9d to 11d per pound.—J. Mackey, inspector.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of English wheat this week have been to a trifling extent only; of foreign barley large, and moderate of wheat and oats.

This morning's market was very thinly attended. Old English wheat was held at Monday's prices, but on a few samples of new more particularly Cambridgeshire) a decline of 2s to 3s per quarter was submitted to, scarcely any business passed in foreign, but the few retail sales effected were on about the same terms as Monday. Spring corn of all descriptions is dull, at last day's prices.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	1,160	—	—	—	—	520 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	3,170	5,220	2,240	—	—	410 brls 2550 sks

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

At this day's corn market there was a thin attendance of the town and country trade, and little disposition was shown to buy except for the supply of immediate wants. Wheat, in the absence of any demand for export, and the continued receipt on only red American, of which there have been considerable arrivals of late, and which were to-day offering rather pressingly ex quay, for immediate delivery, particularly this quarter, without finding relatively scarce, the decline did not exceed 2d per central. Flour was in limited request, and must be quoted 1s per barrel and sack lower on the week. In oats and oatmeal there was no alteration in value to command to note. The same remark applies to barley, beans, and peas. Indian corn was neglected, and, although offered at 1s per quarter, the business done was very limited, and quite of a retail character.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT 6.—There has been a good demand for cotton to-day, and sales reach nearly 10,000 bales—4,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Quebec) [D]	..	Tues a.m., Sept. 7.
America (Boston), and Bermuda [Q]	..	Tues a.m., Sept. 8.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	..	One p.m., Sept. 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	..	Six p.m., Sept. 9.
America (New York) [G]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 11.
India (Bombay) [S]	..	One p.m., Sept. 11.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 12.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 14.
America (New York) [G]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 16.
West Indies and Panama [S]	..	One p.m., Sept. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	..	One p.m., Sept. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles	..	Six p.m., Sept. 17.
Algeria (New Port) [S]	..	One p.m., Sept. 18.
India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [S]	..	One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	..	One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 21.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign ports touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O., are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, &c.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c., &c.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF TRINITY COLLEGE, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 91, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Exhibition of Modern Pictures, &c., open daily. Admission on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 6 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 1, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample Free by post, for thirteen stamps.

THE ARISTOCRACY AND OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.
We respectfully announce that we have succeeded in securing from an eminent West End Manufacturer a consignment of a splendid and beautiful assortment of the Novelties for the Season, in Trouserings, consisting of the RICHMOND STRIPE ANGOLAS, the BRIGHTON CHECK, and the ROYAL ATLANTIC STRIPE, such as are now worn by the *elite* of London and Paris.
These fabrics, from their novelty of design, peculiar softness, elasticity and colour, form the most splendid collection of goods in the United Kingdom.
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the best English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, and we will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE OPERA.
MR. RUSSELL
Has received an Assortment of
NEW CORDIAL COLOURS
HEADDRESSES, FANS, &c.
40, DAWSON-STREET.
5th September, 1860.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in theirown, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER
LOUNGE SUITS.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,387. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Esd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE
In directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London.
The purpose of utility arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through high grass and other high crops, and in uniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
79, GRAFTON-STREET,
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Irish Times.
DUBLIN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

THE ingenious gentlemen who struggle to palliate the breach of faith of the extreme party in the Corporation have recently made a notable discovery. There was a "compact" very fairly and honourably kept for some years, that the two parties in the Corporation should be alternately represented in the Mayoralty. Of course, the two parties intended were the Conservative and Liberal. It was considered unworthy, at that time, to estimate a man's politics by his religion; in fact, theology was banished from the council-room, and the creed a Town Councillor professed was not supposed to make him ineligible for a committee on water mains, or a judgeship to arbitrate court-of-conscience summonses. A clever discovery has been made at last, that religion has everything to do with municipal institutions, and that, "Conservative" means Protestant, and "Roman Catholic" means Liberal. The compact is now interpreted to imply that a Protestant and Roman Catholic shall fill the office of Lord Mayor every alternate year. As, unfortunately, there may be found nominal, Protestants whose principles are extremely Radical, the distinction does not hold good. It answers the purpose, however, for the extreme party are enabled to nominate a Protestant who may be very agreeable to the Roman Catholic party, but who is altogether repudiated by the Protestant party. The compact meant, in any shape, that the majority of the latter party should be represented. It did not mean that the "Liberals," so called, should be enabled, year by year, to elect that individual who would pledge himself to favour their views against the sentiments of his co-religionists, while they claimed credit for very wonderful generosity and most patriotic liberality.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin was once a mailed baron, and rather a powerful person in old times. In later years he was the representative of the merchants of the city. Later still, the office has been elevated by being bestowed upon attorneys; and, to raise it to the zenith of glory, it is proposed to grace it with the presence of portly patentees of Theatres, or governors of the Shades. The Protestants do not think that either they or the Mayoralty will be held in higher estimation if this intention be carried into effect. They refuse to have it supposed that the Protestantism of the city is fairly represented by such a selection, but the Radical party insist that it shall be represented thus, and in no other way. It might have been supposed that no Protestant could be found to accept office against the wish of those whom he is said to represent. It might have been thought that no liberal or honourable man would bind himself by a solemn pledge, as the price of his selection, to follow one decision pronounced by Alderman Carroll, and thus surrender ancient right, the extension of the franchise, and the decisions of all former Lord Mayors. There must be something very alluring to some persons in the position of Lord Mayor. It may be something wonderful, after all, to be covered from head to foot in a gigantic red drapery, to wear a cocked hat, to sport a gold chain, and be my-lorded for one year to say nothing of the man with the wooden sword and the muff on his head.

The Lord Mayor ought, quite independently of this toggery, to be the representative of the commerce, the manufacture, the wealth, and intelligence of this city. But there are some to be found who think these attributes of very little importance, provided an unfair advantage may be gained.

The Conservatives of Dublin have only to blame themselves for the sad plight of the Mayoralty, and the scenes which have been enacted in the Corporation. They have ample power to return Town Councillors and Aldermen who will not turn the council-chamber into a bear-garden, or a school of vituperative oratory. A house of £10 yearly value, and a year's residence, will give a vote for a representative in Parliament. Yet the Conservatives, with the aid of the Freemen, have been enabled to return two Conservative members for the city. A much higher qualification than this is required to confer a vote for the election of Town Councillor or Alderman. We believe the rental must be £25, poor law valuation, and the residence must be one or two years. As the great bulk of the house property of value is in the hands of the Conservatives, it follows that if they pleased they could, in most wards, carry the elections. But the state of the Dublin Corporation shows how apathetic and indifferent the Conservatives have been. While the opposite party can count on every one of their friends coming to the poll, it is difficult to persuade one-half of the Conservatives to spare a few minutes from business or pleasure, in order to rescue the character of the Corporation from disgrace.

It is useless to censure the violent party in the Corporation. They carry out their object perseveringly and pertinaciously. They who desire that the deliberations of the Council should be carried on with order, sobriety, and without offence, should remember that it rests with themselves to secure this. As long as the Conservatives abandon the selection of Town Councillors to the opposite party, and shrink from contact with a rabble, so long will the Corporation remain as it is. Every man should sacrifice a portion of his convenience to secure the independence of the Corporation, and until the Conservatives determine to do this, it is idle to complain of breach of compact, impropriety of language, or unfairness. These are but the natural results of their own abstension.

Some time since we mentioned that a very large amount of property lay uselessly in the coffers of the Bank of Ireland, in the shape of unclaimed dividends and stock. By a Parliamentary paper, moved for by Captain Esmonde, we have the particulars of these sums. Ten years since, the dividends on Government Stock unclaimed in the Bank of Ireland amounted to £47,761, and the Government Stock which lay unclaimed in the Bank at the same date amounted to £36,544. Of course the amount has increased since. These securities have been lodged, the owners have perhaps died, or wandered abroad, leaving no record of their property. The Bank, we believe, holds a large quantity of other valuable securities, deposited in time of trouble, for which no owner appears. It would be well if a list of the names in which stock, &c., stands lodged, without being claimed for a number of years, should be periodically published. There may be many yet to be found who have legal titles to these sums. A family may have a vague belief that some connexion was wealthy, and yet may not know where that wealth was deposited. There have been men so secret in their money dealings as to note down the most extensive transactions in certain cabalistic forms which none but themselves could interpret. At their death these memoranda were utterly worthless, and were, probably, destroyed. The publication of the names in which the stock stands, and the date of its lodgement, might lead to the discovery of rightful heirs, and, perhaps, to the relief of some who suffer unmerited poverty.

The *Times* on the Harvest Prospects :—

Everybody accustomed to bring popular impressions to the test of facts knows how very common, and, indeed, how natural it is to detect some amount of exaggeration. A few incidents or phenomena of a more startling character than ordinary seize upon the public mind, and people jump at once to conclusions far more sweeping than the actual evidence will sustain. It happens at the present moment that of two opinions, both deeply and generally prevalent, one is completely justified by facts; whereas the other, though seemingly dependent on the first, is gradually losing its appearance of reality. It is quite true that the "inclemency of the season" has been almost without precedent, but it is not true that the crops have been ruined in consequence.

For once an Englishman's complaints of the weather have been perfectly justifiable. We can assure ourselves, not from the grumblings of unlucky tourists or the common chorus of society, but from the records of professional observers, that the amount of wet has been prodigious. With the exception of 1852, there has probably not been such a season for years past. The rainy days of 1860 have already exceeded by 30 per cent. those of 1858, though four months of the current year have still to run. The actual downfall of rain during the past month of August was over four inches, a statement which will, perhaps, be better appreciated if we observe that the allowance of a month is sometimes less than an inch, often less than two, and most commonly under three. Only in one instance since January, 1858, has the depth of rain in a single month exceeded five inches, and that was in June of the present year. Only in one instance besides the present has it exceeded four inches, and that was in last September. Taking the first eight months of 1858 and 1859, and comparing them with those of 1860, we find the figures denoting the downfall of rain to be 14, 16, and 22 respectively. As to the temperature of the year, it has been, upon the average, four degrees below that of 1859, which means that we have had so much less warmth, sunshine, and observations. In fact, the results have been very practically felt. We should be unthankful if we forgot that the public health has been good, and that with the loss of our summer we have lost also much of the disease incidental to the season; but the consequences of the cheerless weather have been very serious. They are traceable in the depression of all the numerous trades which are maintained by public pleasuring. They are felt in the entertainment and railway dividends, which but for this drawback would have been much better than they proved to be, and few readers but can find them in some deduction from their daily comforts.

Nevertheless, for all this, the weather has not materially damaged the harvest. That conclusion, which two experienced correspondents have announced in our pages, seems now confirmed by the daily reports from the country, and the unerring indications of the markets. It has been even said that the wheat crop will be as good as that of 1859, and although other authorities have predicted a certain deficiency, it is agreed on all hands that the failure will be nothing like what was anticipated, and that a fortnight's fair weather at this juncture will see us well through the crisis. Already, indeed, in some parts of the country, there has been a good week of sunshine, and many an acre's crop must have been securely housed. When we turn for an explanation of this apparent anomaly, we have only long to wait for it. Although the rain was excessive it has not been often continuous, every third or fourth day brought a little respite; and the showers, too, though almost tropical in violence, were very partial in extent. One parish was often dry, while another five miles off was drenched. This gave the crops time to recover themselves, and the opportunities were proportionately furnished just when they were most urgently needed. When the wet first set in it was very timely, and the land was all the better for it. When the short burst of fine weather followed in July the wheat was just blossoming, and that critical process was favoured by an unusually brilliant month. Then came the rain again, but not without such glimpses of sunshine as permitted the crops to ripen; and now, just as they are ripe, we are blessed with a return of such weather as will enable us, we trust, to get them safely in. It is asserted, indeed, that if this year's harvest can only be well secured, it will be of particularly good quality. The ears are said to be full and the grain heavy—unshrivelled by excess of heat, and not ripened before its time.

This is a pleasing prospect after our late alarms, and it may be contemplated, we think, with some confidence, although, of course, much has yet to be done before the harvest will be actually safe. But, even if the failure of our crops had been as serious as was anticipated, the means of supplying our deficiencies were most abundant. In the great corn-producing countries of the world the harvest has been excellent—in America rich beyond example. It is curious to read that in the United States the complaint, if any, has been of drought; but though want of rain has rather injured the agriculturists of Missouri and Kanzas, the North Western States have been astonishingly productive. Altogether the American crop of 1860 is said to exceed by 30,000,000 bushels that of 1859, and by 70,000,000 that of 1858, while the number of bushels available for exportation or store, after the home demand has been satisfied, is computed to be 74,000,000. In France there is probably no surplus produce, though the harvest, upon the whole, has been better than was expected; in Spain the crops have been heavy; in Russia and the Baltic provinces generally good.

We need not say how much must still depend on a continuance of the fine weather which we have enjoyed for the last few days. We may already, it is true, assure ourselves that the harvest will not be so bad as we feared, but in some districts it has hardly yet commenced, although in others it is all but completed. What is instructive in the case is the evidence thus given of the visitations which the wheat crop can sustain with impunity, or, perhaps, we should rather say, of the blindness with which man may regard the operations of Providence. We thought that the corn must be germinating under the excessive wet, whereas we are now told that it is actually ripening in respect than it was last year. All this while, too, the weather was really extraordinary. The popular opinion on this point was no delusion. There was little sun, little warmth, a perfect tempest of winds, and a deluge of rain; yet the corn grew in its season, and blossomed in its season, and ripened in its season. It covers our fields at this moment with an average harvest, and we look at these kindly fruits of the earth which have been produced for our support, we have only to pray that in due time we may be enabled to enjoy them.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday.

The diplomatic dispute which the Syrian disturbance has awakened among the Powers of Europe has apparently not yet reached a satisfactory issue. A little of the gossip may place this misunderstanding in a more intelligible light. When first intelligence of the Syrian outbreak reached Europe, the Sultan was anxious to avert the interference of the Great Powers, through dread of Russia and suspicion of Napoleon. With this view, he proposed, through his Ambassador at Paris, to put down the massacres by the aid of 10,000 troops from Egypt, and not to call in foreign intervention. But at the very time these proposals were made at Paris, the English and French Governments were suggesting to the Porte the necessity of European aid, and left the Sultan no choice unless to accept it. Accordingly the first protocol was drawn up to guide and bind the Powers as to the arrangements under which this assistance should be given, but Vekil Effendi, Turkish representative at Paris, still distrusting the Czar's protection of the Greek and Napoleon's of the Latin Churches, caused the second protocol to be drawn up, pledging the Great Powers to disinterestedness in the assistance accorded, and that they would not, while fulfilling their engagements, pursue any territorial interest. To this the Russian representative, Baron Kisseleff, it is said, assented after much delay, but required an addition to the protocol, by way of venting his spleen against England, under which none of the contracting parties should attempt to secure for itself commercial advantages; and, joined by Thouvenel, caused the insertion of an admonition to the Sultan of his promises in the 9th Article of the Treaty of 9th March, 1856, that he would adopt administrative measures for ameliorating the state of the Christian populations, of whatever church, in the Ottoman Empire. This clause has ever since proved a thorn in the side of the sick man. Vekil Effendi sought at the time to parry the blow intended, by an express declaration in the second protocol, that the Sublime Porte had directed its efforts in the sense expressed. Little stress was laid on the matter when the two protocols were drawn up, from the belief that the convention would be strictly confined to the six articles of the first protocol, into which none of this matter entered, but to-day's telegram shows that the Czar and Napoleon have succeeded in having some allusion to the Hatti-Houmayoun of 1856 inserted in the convention, and that the Sultan, still sore on the point, will not give the necessary powers to Effendi to sign, until this allusion be removed from the text. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, it is said, urged on the British Government the necessity of some such clause being inserted, in addition to the six articles already agreed upon, but by many here, and by many more than by the Earl of Shaftesbury, such a course is deprecated as likely to encourage Napoleon in active interference on behalf of the Latin Church. They point with alarm to a proselytism growing up throughout the Sultan's dominions—not from any change of views on sacred subjects, but solely owing to the inhabitants believing that France is omnipotent in Europe. As many of these cases are received in confirmation during the past session, I venture to send them, but until the text of the convention is published it will be impossible to speak with certainty on the nature of the Sultan's difficulty.

The recruiting in aid of Garibaldi has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and the committee are obliged to refuse further applications, unless on the conditions mentioned in the accompanying notice issued yesterday :—

"GARIBALDI EXCURSION.—Notice is hereby given, that the applications to join this excursion having been much more numerous than the funds yet available for the purpose of the committee enable them to provide for, no further applications can be received after this date, and those intending excursionist be prepared to pay the expense of his outfit and passage. Indeed, so numerous are the applications to join the excursion that many most eligible gentlemen must necessarily be left behind.—September 4, 1860.—Committee-rooms, 8, Salisbury-street, Strand, London W.C."

The "un-official" visit of Mr. Lindsay to the United States, as representative of the shipping interest, continues to create dissatisfaction. Yesterday a protest was sent from the General Shipowners' Society to the Committee of Privy Council of Trade against his being allowed to proceed, "invested with some vague and undefined authority," to communicate with that Government on subjects of the highest importance to British navigation. The committee deprecate the delegating to him of any public authority on the subject, from a conviction that he does not possess the confidence of the British shipping interest, and that such irregular interference is calculated rather to retard than advance the attainment of that reciprocity which great Britain has a right to expect from America in return for the common advantages conceded

that had arisen, but not been paid
ief last. Since the commencement
year three fatal claims have been
bridge, a butcher [who fell from his
se injuries received; R. Metcalf, a
; and W. H. Hodge, a farmer, who
d was killed. As the field of the
a becomes more widely extended,
as must be expected to increase;
believe that both the number and
uring the last 12 months are above
y therefore be considered as a spe-
al, advertisement of the system. In
t from the bursting of a gun at
d such general sympathy, none of
nsured, although several of those
tely escaped uninjured, were policy-
pany. A certain degree of risk
nd the handling of firearms as well
dinance, and as your directors have
extra risk of accident to volunteers
harge, it can scarcely be doubted
quires to be known to induce many
dy to avail themselves of the pro-
e company's policies of insurance
a." The meeting then having made
the report, a brief discussion took
animously adopted.—*Globe.*

PIT ACCIDENT.—On Monday four
e death in the Bottle Pit at Kil-
worked by a single shaft, but the
olliers are conveyed to their work,
isted to the surface, move simul-
top and bottom. Thus, when a
top, a cage rises from the bottom,
ther, on descending and the
order to prevent any collision, the
and down by strong wooden con-
h they slide, and are kept in their
n angles fixed on each side of the
, the top "runner," a man, named
diately after the boys sank below
hank, as an unusual sound from the
if something was grazing the side
t once signalled the engineman to
ne in an instant, but the cage had
way down the shaft. At the last
heel stifled shrieks and a deadened
hat the two cages had met. The
ge run on from the bottom was not
k, and the clashing force was suffi-
e cage in which the poor lads were
ch paper. Four of the poor fellows
bottom and were crushed to death.
ther two was marvellous. A strong
ch in diameter was doubled up like
kinbottom's leg being caught in the
ing in the hurry to get to the shaft for more
artley was more fortunate, and was
rizontal position by the crumpled
as a good deal bruised. As soon as
was made to clear the shaft. The
works could not, however, move the
r up or down, so tightly were they
and at length temporary gear was
orkmen could be sent down to the
ng they found Hartley and Hickin-
ous position above described; but
t, and during this time the people
occasionally catch the sound of
yers and Hartley's hymn-singing,
en by a few encouraging obser-
addressed to his companion.
of danger. Brown, the bottom
on a charge of manslaughter.

THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.—The Rev.
teson, M.A., previously Fellow of
ford, son of the Right Hon. Sir John
of her Majesty's judges of the Court
has been nominated Bishop of the
ific, acting under the direction of the
and. The rev. gentleman graduated
ok a second class in classics, and
e afterwards as curate of St. James'
ton. Afterwards he went to New
became chaplain to Bishop Selwyn
the northern island, and was ordi-
rated at Christmas next, and will
supervision over 70 or 80 islands of
the British Crown. The rev. gen-
the last five years in the habit of
ds, has made himself acquainted
the principal languages prevailing
ays been gladly welcomed by the

—On Tuesday one of the largest
descriptions of cattle that has been
ars was brought together on the
Bartlemy. The day before, and the
le fair was held, were all that could
d for the state of the weather, and
number of visitors from Carriges.
district were large, and at an early
e tax-car, and the post car, were
e freighted. Lord Fermoy, and a
ge gentry, were frequently during
making their way through the im-
ocession, with the "tinker's hack" with
ut "Whoa! stop!" to the splendid
a few were on foot. In connexion
ery having been held the day before,
es was limited. The class known
to three years old were the descrip-
chased, and those were bought for the
Springers (good ones) were sought
to be full value. Of the more of an
ffers were in abundance, the prices
ot for those in prime condition. In
ought forward were superior—many
se which obtained prizes at the late
for sale. Lambs (in lots) for breed-
and brought high prices. The
was chiefly of slips, and the
e judged by the fact that there
of them, extending from ditch to
ch containing from seven to ten.
y of an inferior class, and but few
s usual at the fair, after two o'clock
t for a skirmish over the adjoining
roar of laughter was elicited when
ous individual was thrown to mother
proving too stiff for his superiors
st-rate running and leaping were
gentlemen, jockeys, and "farmers'
next fair will be held on the 19th

CK.—The recent favourable change
caused an improvement in those
re previously suffering. The promise of
plantations appeared to be realized
has completed the work of destruc-
roured localities it is expected that
two or three cwt. per acre. In
will scarcely be worth picking,
s it is said will be left absolutely to
doing anything else with. There are,
inkle of hops in two or three dis-
rounds are looking well, consider-
e of the most fortunate appears to
near Westerham, where, however,
are not reckoned on to yield more
ct. per acre. The reports from all
are so much alike in their purport that
logy to repeat them. So in East-
ery is that the fine weather has
the hop grounds, many of which
pecially the "biney" grounds, where
seemed to be growing are dying
be worth gathering. With regard
ations, the hops are not grow but
most of them there is mould, with
vermin. An average of a bag per
ide yield. In Sussex and Surrey
, although but slightly, since our
nds the crop is decidedly worse,
more unpromising than for many
the burr has advanced at all, it is
nd is mostly clean. Small well,
seem the only ones that offer at

In the rest there will scarcely
rnham, Alton, and the county
ns are decidedly worse than last
spair of getting £3,000 duty for
tern Gazette.

IND.—The Paris polices were in-
that a blind man, who for several
med to beg on the steps of the
eres, had contracted for the pur-
lodging-house in the Rue St.
or a sum exceeding 30,000f.
they learned that the statement
, moreover, he had paid down
money. On this they made
, and found railway shares and
ties, to a considerable amount.
llowed to beg at the church in
really poor, and as, besides, he
bit of pestering the Emperor
itions for charity, he was
fied for captivity.
.—A British captain, whilst
arter-deck of his ship at the
truck on the head by a shot
senseless. He was taken home
ch Hospital, where for fifteen
gin of intelligence. He was
mediately upon the operation
usness returned, and he im-
himself to see the order car-
ven during the battle fifteen
clockwork of the brain, un-
upon being set going again,
te at which it had left off.
f a lost intelligence almost
fect the effect of the Prince's
e Sleeping Beauty, where, at
nates of the household,
a hundred years transfixed
suddenly into life and motion,
or a moment slept.—*Once a*

APS.—The preparations are
Work for the departure for
and his associates in Honduras
as already been made with
rial proves the possibility of
ship through the air; and,
the current of air is east-
from the earth, the pro-
e reaching Europe is very
ngine would be successfully
pace of forty-eight hours, as
it will make a complete
of conveying intelligence
as advantage can be taken
the return voyage by pass-
ame of this novel ship is very
treme length or height is
r 185 feet; the basket in
ers are to be
nstructed

persons. Under this basket is an iron lifeboat, 40 feet long, which contains a caloric engine, which is designed to give the direction to the ship by moving a fan, rather than to propel the ship itself. Professor Lowe states that he will take letters for all parts of Europe, and promises to deliver them safely within two days. The proposed crew of the Great Western is Professor Lowe, two scientific associates, and an experienced sea captain, to command the boat in case it might be necessary to change the aerial for water navigation.—*Engineer.*

Correspondence.

CROSSES OF WOOD AND STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

6th September, 1860.

SIR,—Your correspondent, the "Parishioner of St. Mary's, Donnybrook," seems, as I think, to be needlessly alarmed because a cross has been placed over the doorway of the parish church. With respect to its effect on the architectural beauty of the building, I am not competent to form an opinion, but I know that many of our churches are similarly decorated, and have been as long as I can remember.

I hardly think it possible to mislead a Roman Catholic as to the nature of any place of public worship. But if it should so happen that a person belonging to that persuasion entered the church unintentionally, say at sermon time, let us hope the church unintentionally, say at sermon time, let us hope the church unintentionally, say at sermon time, let us hope that the unadulterated preaching of the material cross matter of great importance, symbolised by the material cross without—may cause that person to depart wiser and better than when entering.

That the cross has been degraded by superstition I freely admit, but I submit to your correspondent, who, I doubt not, is a wise man, whether this is a sound argument against its use; if so, then there is hardly a rite or ceremony of our church with which we may not find occasion to quarrel.

A great deal of uneasiness may be avoided if parties will only note the difference between the symbolic Christian cross and the crucifix.—Yours, respectfully,

A CATHOLIC.

CROSSES OF WOOD AND STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The letter, in your paper of yesterday, under the above heading, is no reply to the simple question asked by me namely—At whose suggestion has the cross upon the new portion of the Church of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, been erected? I wish to understand has this "emblem of Christianity," which is at present almost the sole distinguishing badge between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant place of worship, been erected in accordance with the original plan of the architect?

In reply to my brother parishioner's hit at me for objecting to the cross, I have only to inform him I am no High Churchman or Puseyite, and that I will make him a present of all such "lovely emblems" if he will only ensure the pure preaching of the Gospel in the places where he thinks them so ornamental and desirable. In conclusion, I would only warn the proper authorities of the Church of St. Mary's, Donnybrook, that should think, about the form of Presbyterian Church, who still retain the form of Presbyterian Church government.

But, instead of Episcopalian marriages under-representing the Episcopalian population, I believe (assuming the Episcopalians to be greatly over-rated. Many persons return to be made) they are churches, neither party being sons are married in parochial account for this—one being, Episcopalian. Various reasons, in certain circumstances, that some provisions of the Act, and Mr. Donnelly, will became vexatious to Presbyterians, which puts the "approximate creditable conscientiousness (sic) tion), insists on compliance tion" theory quite out of the question. A natural interest with them, as I know from experience, greatly over-rated. Many property, and a not unin the parish church as a common "the church established natural respect for the arrangements of the General Assembly, in in the country, influence some. The Act was not to "join in its "Code of Discipline," recommends marriage a member of the Presbyterian Church with a marriage a member of the Presbyterian Church with a Romanist" so that most of such marriages take place in the parish churches, and so do nearly all the marriages of persons without fixed residence or fixed employment, as sea-servants, soldiers, constables, &c. The marriages of a large and respectable body—the Wesleyans—I believe generally take place in Episcopal churches. Besides, an impression is only now dying out in the remoter districts, that Episcopalian marriages were more binding than Presbyterian, in reference to property. I remember a shrewd Northern telling me, with a look of profound wisdom, how he was married in the parish church, as he believed "marriage in the meeting-house wouldn't carry the fortune." I had the curiosity to ask the amount of the burden to be "carried" by the ceremony, and found it was just £14 sterling.

Nor is it wonderful that such an impression should prevail in some quarters. In the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, there appeared, not long since, a letter from the incumbent of Killevear, asserting roundly that the marriage of an Episcopalian and Presbyterian by the minister of the latter was illegal. Considering that the Marriage Act was meant to legalise this, when the right (founded on the prescription of centuries) was questioned, I thought this extremely unwarrantable, and obtained the opinion of the Registrar-General (a reverse of Mr. Fleming's). This gentleman's opinion was, that on a strict reading of the act, backed by a conversation with a late distinguished man who was an ardent partisan in the case—a very slender foundation for the offensive imputation of motives which the letter contained.

The great importance of accurate statistics argued so clearly by you, and the desire you will naturally feel to be just and accurate, must be my apology for the length of this letter.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

J. HALL.

MOB PROCESSIONS—THE CONSTABULARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Tinahely, Sept. 5, 1860.

SIR,—I was sorry to observe, by an article in your paper of the 4th instant, that your usual system of inquiry had not been adopted before giving your opinion had been slightly at a question before giving your opinion had been slightly at fault. I allude to your remarks upon the correspondence between "The Rev. W. C. Moore, of Carnew, and the Constabulary Authorities." I trust you will give insertion to these remarks, as I, being the officer of the district, have investigated the matter thoroughly, and, I trust, uninfluenced by any feeling whatsoever except a sincere wish to uphold the law of the land. At first, I will draw your attention to an error of slight importance in your article. It was at Carnew, and not at Tinahely, that the meeting took place to which Carnew, and not at Tinahely, that the meeting took place to which you allude took place on the 4th ultimo. We have no land at Tinahely; the musical taste of the people has not thus developed itself; nor do the same exciting influences exist, though I have no doubt we could keep pace with the enlightened inhabitants of Carnew, if our exertions were every enlightened inhabitants of Carnew, if our exertions were every 12th of July, would only imitate the example of the Rev. Mr. Moore; but the rector of Tinahely belongs to a class of men who would not needlessly irritate the prejudices of others, and who seek, to live as "giving no offence in anything, that the ministry be not blamed."

Allow me now to state the facts of the case. On the evening of the 4th ult., a band, consisting of Roman Catholics, played through the street of Carnew; they proceeded up the town in a quiet and orderly manner, as sworn in informants by Protestants and Roman Catholics, and no police knowing the bad feeling that continues to exist at Carnew to some time after every 12th of July, but having no jurisdiction so long as the band were orderly, and abstained from party tunes, moved quietly up the street (suspicious, as all policemen should be), under the command of their constable, prepared to act promptly, and at the proper time. As the two parties were approaching each other, the police stood between them, the "right men" on the right time, "in the right place," and did their duty in a most imperturbable manner, disregarding alike the comments of the rev. gentleman who, at "great personal risk," sprang from one side of the street, and of a body of Protestants "rushing out of their houses on the other side, and called upon the police to disperse the mob, and stop the band." I was fortunate enough to have a steady constable on the spot who understood his duty, and who promptly told Mr. Moore, when that gentleman should bring him with neglect of duty, that "that was neither the time nor the place to bring such charges against him." I will beg to observe that Mr. Moore, in his letter of the 6th ult. which he so candidly lays before the public, omitted that particular paragraph which I, on Saturday last, read in open court, and which the presiding magistrate directly contradicted. I would also observe that he put an erroneous interpretation on the words of the summons alluded to in his letter of the 24th ult. The inference from this statement is that the crowd were collected together for the purpose of creating and perpetuating animosities between different classes of her Majesty's subjects; whereas the true version is, that being collected together, "they made use of expressions, calculated to create and perpetuate animosities," &c., &c. It is difficult to conceive that the Rev. Mr. Moore was so easy that, it was the unanimous opinion of the magistrates assembled to try the case in question, that the conduct of the police was "highly praiseworthy; and that the chairman, in order further to testify his approbation, wrote to me and stated that the conduct of the police was "highly creditable," at the same contradicting the paragraph expunged from Mr. Moore's letter before transmission to you. In reference to Mr. Moore's concluding observations, I beg to say I was in possession of all the charges contained in these letters (dated 6th and 24th of August), before writing the letter to which Mr. Moore "did not reply,"—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS KENNEDY, Sub-Inspector.

THE "CIGAR STEAMER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Castlecomer, September 5, 1860.

SIR,—In this day's TIMES there is an account of a "cigar steamer," said to have been invented by Mr. Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, and now exhibiting side by side with the Great Eastern at Annapolis Roads. For the satisfaction of a society number of the *Dublin Penny Journal*, July 5, 1834, page 8, you will find a drawing and description of a "double cigar-shaped steamer," built for the Hudson River by an ingenious native. It was copied from a New York paper. This craft was formed of two hollow bodies, shaped like cigars, eight feet in diameter in the centre, and 300 feet in length. Dr. Lardner in some of his lectures has noticed this singular vessel. Her appearance was beautiful on the water, moving like a skate, without noise or swell, at the rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour.

Q.

THE WALDENSES.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

SIR,—In your number for the 14th of August you have recorded the catastrophe which caused the death of three English gentlemen and a guide on the pass of Col de Géant, near Mont Blanc. You have mentioned the prompt aid afforded by the Vaudois pastor, Curie, in receiving the remains into his little chapel, and depositing them temporarily in the cemetery of Courmayeur. The spot was selected as that of Protestant burial-ground. The Vaudois valleys, or Protestant burial-ground. The Vaudois valleys, or Valdesi, of Piedmont, live 100 miles from Cormayeur, and in two valleys which debouch into the plain of the Po (west of Pinerolo), about 30 miles west of Turin. Since Claude, Bishop of Milan, about A.D. 800, they have resisted the innovations of Rome, and have writings defining their faith in Greek language, bearing date about the time of our Conquest, 1066. The Cathari, the Albigenses, the Hussites, the followers of Wickliff, are modern Reformers compared to them; much more so the disciples of Luther, Calvin, and of the fathers of our Church of England. Through numberless persecutions they have maintained their faith, though some were promoted by Francis I. and Louis XIV. on one side of the Alps, and by the Popes and the princes of Savoy on the other. Cromwell defended them, and sent an embassy to enforce peace; on which occasion Milton wrote the noble Latin speech (published last year by the Camden Society), and the well-known sonnet printed with his works. He also, by the Protector's letter, raised £35,000 for them, half of which was expended in rebuilding their chapels, schools, houses, &c., and the rest put out to interest. Existing under treaty with their princes, the Vaudois suffered great social hardships, aggravated at every turn by the Jesuits and bishops who swayed the court, till the constitution of Piedmont in 1849 pronounced by a special article that the "Jews and Valdesi" were equal in the eyes of the law to all other subjects. At that time the tree press was relieved of the Papal index, and the Bible, like all other books, circulated openly in Piedmont, as it had done for years. But the statute law remained unchanged. Only four or five years since a young lady of an English family died on the Lago Maggiore, at Arona. There were no means of obtaining burial in a cemetery, and it required an application by the British Minister to Count Cavour, who, with great liberality, and by a stretch of power, obtained a few feet of ground from a Roman Catholic cemetery, which, however, was not consecrated. The ceremony had taken place allowed to be used till some opportunity. Only four with a view of deconsecrating the ground, lest a Protestant interment should pollute the whole. How, then, comes it that a Protestant cemetery exists under the shadow of Mont Blanc, far from the Vaudois valleys? The story is instructive. Bibles have spread in Piedmont; one was brought from Aosta to Cormayeur; in the long Alpine winters it was well read—a colporteur was met and questioned—at length a Scripture-reader and a school were established, after great opposition on one side, and calm endurance on the other. Finally a law announced themselves of the Vaudois faith, and claimed, under the constitution, as subjects of Piedmont, protection for a place of worship; hence a chapel, and cemetery, and pastor, existed so opportunely for the service of the unfortunate English Protestant gentlemen, in one of the most obscure of the Alpine valleys of Piedmont. Such are the fruits of liberty, civil and religious, after centuries of darkness, cruelty, and oppression.

The history of the Vaudois is to be found in many volumes in French, Italian, and English. Botta and Alison have treated it as general historians. Leger, Gilly, and others, down to the pretty volume of Miss Willyams, and the translations of the Reverend Dorieux by Acland and by B——, have given more memoirs and sketches; the last and neatest is by the present M.P. for Leeds. Let not Englishmen forget the story or neglect the men of the lovely valleys of Locano and St. Martin, who in their indigence sent a large sum in golden crowns to print Diodati's Bible in Italian, and 200 years afterwards are spreading that Bible in Italy; and, as I hope, in their own valleys living up to it in almost pristine simplicity.—I am, &c.,

VIGILANTIUS SECUNDUS.

Piedmont.

* The sum funded was unjustly used by Charles II., but the interest restored by Queen Anne in 1703. It was divided between Vaudois who had won back their valleys, and those who had been forced to emigrate to Germany, in Hesse and Wirtemberg. It ceased to be paid during the great war in 1804, and that portion paid to the pastors and schoolmasters of Piedmont was renewed in 1827, and is still paid.

BRAY REGATTA.—The aquatic sports, yesterday, in Bray were very creditable. Several contests took place with four-oared boats, which evidenced the skill and muscular power of the propellers. A punt race at the conclusion of the amusements was very interesting. Cconsidering the threatening aspect of the weather, the attendance of the spectators was very numerous, and we have no doubt but that if these aquatics were properly organised they would be very successful. A display of fireworks was announced, but nothing worthy of the name took place.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE IN SHOREDITCH.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon a shocking and fatal accident happened to a little girl named Smith, aged three years, whose parents reside at No. 3, Prince's-square, Long-alley, Worship-street, Shoreditch. It appears that the deceased and another child were amusing themselves in the room at the top of the house, when the latter child, in front of an open window upon a table placed in front of an open window upon a table placed in front of an open window on the second floor. While they were swinging to and fro, the deceased rolled out of the window head foremost into the street, a distance of 50 feet, on to the pavement. The other child was fortunately saved by the mother seizing its frock. A medical gentleman was called, but his services were of no avail. The deceased must have been killed on the spot where she had fallen, the skull being extensively fractured and forced into the brain.

Sporting.

URRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING—THURSDAY.

This, the last day of the September meeting, closed with considerable eclat, owing to the contest for the Railway stakes having created the greatest possible amount of interest amongst all parties connected with the turf, and the result was looked forward to in Bombardier's case as a criterion for his pretensions to next year's Derby; Lawyer, however, soon set the matter at rest, for having previously outside his opponent's objections to his starting, he this day obtained the judges' fiat by two lengths. The remainder of the races call for no particular remarks. The attendance was very large, the day fine, and as usual everything was conducted with the utmost regularity.

The following is a return of the running:—

The Flying Stakes, 3 sovs each. 25 sovs added. Half a mile.

The winner to be sold for 100 sovs by auction, and the surplus to go to the fund.		
Mr Irwin's Muzio, by Mountain Deer, 4 yrs, 8st 7lbs (Lynch)	...	1
Mr J Murphy's Grist, 3 yrs, 7st 5lbs (C Wynne) ...	...	2
Not placed—Aferin, 5 yrs, 8st 12 lbs (Murphy); Zenobia, 3 yrs 8st 12lbs (Gannon); Glory, 3 yrs, 8st 5lbs (J Foley); Rapine, 3 yrs, 7st (Gannon); Mountainstown, 3 yrs, 6st 12lbs (D Wynne, jun); Kathleen O'Toole, 2 yrs, 6st 2lbs (M Connolly); Marquis, 2 yrs, 8st (English).		
Betting—6 to 4 against Zenobia; 3 to 1 against Muzio; 5 to 2 against Mountainstown. After the false start, even on Muzio; 2 to 1 against Grist.		

There was a false start, in which Grist came in first; in the encore the Prima Donna was out of voice, and Muzio just won by a head.

Railway Stakes—Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for now yearlings. Mile and a half. New ones 14 sovs old—viz, 1860, to which the Turf Club will add 100 sovs, and the Southern and Western Railway Company will add 100 sovs. Colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 5lbs. Anglesey post. 3 lbs allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5 lbs to both. The winner of any stake of the value of 100 sovs to carry 5 lbs extra; if of two of that amount, 7 lbs; and of three or more of that amount, 10 lbs extra. 2 sovs each for entrance. (46 subscribers.)

Mr G Cockin's br c Lawyer, by Libel (Gardiner) ...	...	1
Mr Dessy's b c Bombardier (J Wynne)	...	2
Mr B Giles' b f Princess Royal, 7lbs extra (J Dunne)...		3
Not placed—Amain (Osborne); Diana, 7 lbs extra (Murphy); Maid of Magnets (Lynch); c by Ratapian (D Wynne); Rein Deer (Doyle); Stubble Fire (Roberts); Neddikel (Doyle, sen.); Bandsman (Igoe); Cromwell (D Doyle); c by Dr O'Toole (J Foley).		
Betting—6 to 4 on Lawyer; 5 to 2 against Bombardier; 8 to 1 against Cromwell; 10 to 1 each against Princess Royal and Amain.		

On the 2nd day of the meeting an objection was lodged against Lawyer on two grounds—viz., wrong nomination, and being a three year old. On investigation the stewards ruled in his favour. Mr M Cleney, V S, examined the colt, and pronounced him a two year old. The stewards stated that they considered, as Lawyer, having got the best of the argument with Bombardier, beat him easily by two lengths.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gs, for mares. Weight for age—Three years old, 8st; four, 9st 4lb; five, 9st 12lb; six and aged, 10st. Four miles.

Mr Murphy's b f Love Bird, by Newminster, 3 yrs (Murphy)	...	1
Mr L Keegans' junr Honor Bright, 8 yrs (D Doyle) ...		2
Not placed—Queen of Prussia, 4 yrs; (J Wynne); Zenobia, 3 yrs (Gardiner); Glendalough, 4 yrs (Osborne).		
Betting—6 to 4 each agst Queen of Prussia and Lovebird		

Won, after a severely contested race, by a length.

Waterford Stakes—10 sovs each, for mares covered this year, the produce to run when two years old—viz., 1860. Colts 8st 9lb; fillies, 8st. Another Post. 5lb allowed to untried stallions or mares; 5lb to both. The winner of the Nursery, Stewards', or Anglesey Stakes, to carry 7lb extra, and 2lb extra should he win any other stakes. Any other horse winning a stakes, value £30, to carry 5lb extra. 25 sovs added. (Gentlemen's Subscription.)

Mr Dussy's c f Irritation, by Red Hart (J Wynne) ...		1
Captain Goff's The Sporting Doctor (Igoe)		2

Won in a canter. Any odds on Irritation.

Corinthian Stakes—6 sovs, 3 forfeit, 2½ sovs added; for hunters, never before started at a public meeting. Members of the Turf Club or Coffee-room, at Kildare; Kildare-street, United Service, and Sackville-street Clubs; or by commissioned officers in the army, navy, or militia. One mile and a half on the Peel Course—heats. 2 sovs entrance. The lowest weighted horse to carry not less than 10st.

Mr W Kirkpatrick's Terror, by Harbinger, 9 yrs, 11st 4lb (Mr St John)...	...	1
Mr Irwin's Easter Monday, 6 yrs, 11st 5lb (Captain Townley)	...	2
Mr A Staepoole's Barfleur, 11st 5lb (Mr W Long) ...		3
Mr J Murphy's Buckstone, 12st 7lb Captain Quin ...		4

Betting—1st heat, 6 to 4 agst Buckstone; 6 to 4 agst Barfleur and 2 to 1 agst Terror; 2nd heat, even on Terror, 6 to 4 agst Buckstone. Both won cleverly, the winner steadily ridden by Mr. St. John.

JENKINSTOWN PARK RACES—19TH AND 20TH SEPT.

Entries and weights by the Jenkinstown Park Stakes, of 200 sovs:—Freeman, 9st 7lb; Athos, 9st 0lb; Miss Eleanor, 9st 0lb; Druid, 8st 12lb; Grachus, 8st 5lb; Frailty, 8st 2lb; Hibernia, 8st 2lb; Sweetbriar, 8st 2lb; Jenny Longleg, 7st 13lb; Tandy M'Pherson, 7st 12lb; Garibaldi, 7st 12lb; Lovebird, 7st 7lb; Dandizette, 7st 4lb; Arbron, 7st 0lb; Easter Monday, 7st 0lb; Frank, 7st 0lb; Steelpin, 6st 12lb; Consolation, 6st 12lb; Nightingale, 6st 6lb; Faultless, 5st 12lb; Plain Pudding, 5st 12lb.

Entries for Dunmore Stakes for two year olds:—Diana, Erin-go-Bragh, Gamelet, Interwich, Agra Marine, Bandsman of Magents, Belimar, Lunatic, Ballysdmond, Orphan Girl, The Lawyer, by Libel, Zorah, The Foam, Lena Rivers, Camphor, Lawyer by Horn of Chase, Elsie.

Cricket.

FORTFIELD v. ROEBUCK.

The return match was played between the above clubs on the ground of the latter, at Cassino, Miltown, on Friday of the 24th ultimo, resulting in the former being again victorious, with seven wickets to go down. The Roebuck having won the toss, were the first to handle the willow, and were speedily disposed of by the superior bowling and fielding of the Fortfield eleven. The Fortfield then went to the wicket, and made a score of thirty-nine. In their second innings two of the Roebuck gentlemen seemed to bid defiance to the bowling of the Fortfield, and by their masterly efforts bears were entertained for the success of the match), they having raised the score from 11 to 44. On the Fortfield side the batting of Messrs. John Mooney, Talbot, and W. Finlay deserves notice. We cannot conclude without noticing the great success that has attended the Fortfild club this season, it having been the fortunate club in many well-contested matches. Subjoined is the score:—

FORTFIELD.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
R H Jones, Esq, b Charleston,	0	b A Meldon,	1
M Talbot, Esq, b A Meldon,	3	run out,	0
J Pratt, Esq, c M'Collum, b Charleston,	0	b A Meldon,	7
W Finlay, Esq, l b w, b Charleston,	3	not out,	4
J B Gallie, Esq, b Charleston,	5	not out,	4
T Pratt, Esq, b Charleston,	1		
John Mooney, Esq, not out	11		
Wm. Mooney, Esq, b A Meldon,	3		
G Finlay, Esq, b Charleston	2		
McAuliffe, Esq, b Lees,	0	c W Dargan b Charleston,	3
Joseph Mooney, Esq, b Lees,	3		11
Byes 3, Wides 5	8	Byes 6, Wides 5	11
Total ...	39	Total ...	45

ROEBUCK.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
L Lawless, Esq, c Talbot b J Mooney	1	b McAuliffe,	1
Wm Dargan, Esq, b McAuliffe	1	b J Mooney,	2
R Murphy, Esq, c Gallie, b W Finlay,	7	b McAuliffe,	12
Charleston, Esq, b T Pratt,	3	b J Pratt,	1
J Rooney, Esq, b McAuliffe	0	b J Pratt,	0
Wallace, Esq, b McAuliffe,	0		
A Meldon, Esq, ran out,	0	run out,	6
H Lees, Esq, b J Mooney,	0	b McAuliffe,	0
J Dargan, Esq, not out,	6	b W Finlay,	0
M'Collum, Esq, run out,	1	b J Mooney,	0
P Quin, Esq, c J Mooney, b McAuliffe,	0	b J Mooney,	0
Byes 2, Wides 4,	6	Byes 5, Wides 1,	6
Total, ...	26	Total, ...	55

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of board of guardians was held yesterday, in the board-room of the workhouse, James-street.

Sir ROBERT SHAW, Bart., in the chair.

The members present were—Messrs. J H Askins, Cornelius Shannon, Edmond Lawless, George G Place, J P; Maurice Connor, John O. Bonsall, DVG; William Beasley, Andrew Rogers, John Draper, W J Drought, Henry Kingsmill, Thomas Dockrell, Thomas W Faulkner, George Sykes; Doctor Owens.

STATE OF THE HOUSE—Remaining on previous Saturday, 2,096; admitted during the week, 118; born, 1; discharged, 138; died, 9; remaining on Saturday, Sept. 1st, 2,074; in hospital, 796.

After disposing of some general routine business the board adjourned.

PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The stated annual general assembly of the Patriotic Assurance Company was held yesterday, at the company's office, 9, College-green, for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the company for the past year, and to elect auditors. At 12 o'clock the chair was taken by

JAMES HADDINGTON, Esq.

The Secretary (Mr. James M. Wilson) read the following report:—

In presenting to the proprietors this report of the results of the operations of the company for the past year, the directors are happy to be enabled to state that the company has continued to enjoy the confidence and support of the public, evinced by the number of new policies issued, resulting in a gratifying increase of revenue.

To illustrate the growth of the fire business, it may be observed, that while the losses paid during the year exceeded the entire fire revenue of the year 1853 by more than £2,600, there is still a fair profit on that branch; and to illustrate the growth of the life business, it may be mentioned that the life revenue has increased about sixty per cent. during the same period.

The directors are happy to state that during the past year they have entered into an arrangement for the re-insurance of foreign risks which they trust will prove advantageous. A separate account of this branch of the fire business is kept in the ledger, and the directors have resolved each year to carry the profit appearing to the credit of that account to a foreign guarantee reserve fund until such reserve fund shall amount to not less than £5,000. The amount to be thus applied this year is £589 5s 5d, being the results of four months' business.

It will be observed from the accounts that the profit for the year (excluding as usual life premiums) is £7,426 12s 5d, and the directors recommend, First—That the dividend be at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £5,686; Secondly—That the foreign guarantee reserve fund be credited with £589 5s 5d; and, Thirdly—That the fire reserve fund be credited with £1,157 7s. The disposal of the balance of £7,426 12s 5d appearing to the credit of the accounts; and as it is a pleasing duty on the part of the directors to be enabled to state that there was no outstanding fire claim on the 12th August, except one for £18, of which no advice had been received till the 16th of August, and which was ordered for payment on the same day. Last year the outstanding fire claims were estimated at £2,400, and all of them have long since been settled to the satisfaction of the insured.

It has heretofore been customary to order payment of the dividends on and after the 15th of October, but the directors see no good reason why this arrangement should be continued, and they therefore recommend that the dividend be paid to the persons qualified to receive the same, on and after the 18th of this present month of September.

In conclusion, the directors invite the proprietors to assist them in their exertions to extend the business and increase the prosperity of the company; and they take this opportunity of thanking those proprietors who exerted their influence to send business to the office during the past year.

J. MONCREIFF WILSON, Secretary.

September 4, 1860.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said it was usual on occasions of the kind to make a long speech to the proprietors, but in the present case he thought the rule would be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. He trusted that the report which they had heard read would be satisfactory, and that the statement of accounts submitted would also afford them pleasure. Both of them indicated progress, and gave reasonable expectations of future success, which he hoped would be realised to the advantage of their proprietors and the public at large. The auditors had expressed their satisfaction at the manner in which the accounts had been kept. He had only to add that he would feel great pleasure in answering any questions which might be put to him.

Mr. Henry Alexander Cowper seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. William Malone stated the report was of a most gratifying character. He inquired why it was that only half of the working expenses were charged upon the year?

The Secretary explained that half go to the fire account and half to the life.

The Chairman observed that that was the rule of the company since the commencement.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Robert Gray moved that a dividend of 8s. per share, free of income tax, be declared to be payable on and after the 13th September.

Mr. John Webb seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The outgoing auditors were re-elected.

Mr. John Haring having been called to the second chair,

Mr. Alexander Parker moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary.

Mr. John Malone thanked the directors for the promptitude with which the company responded to his claim for damage by fire. He made the claim at two o'clock, and it was responded to in cash by four o'clock. The meeting then adjourned.

COUNTY SURVEYORS OF IRELAND.

At the annual general meeting of the members of this body, held yesterday, at the rooms of the Institution of Civil Engineers, there were present—Henry Brett, Peter Burtchael, R. H. Frith, Richard A. Gray, William Harte, John Hill, Florence Mahony, Henry Stokes, Charles Tarrant, Alexander Tate, Horace U. Townsend, John Yeates, and Richard Williamson.

Mr. Florence Mahony was voted to the chair.

Letters from absent members having been read by the secretary, Mr. Tate, the following report of the acting committee of last year was submitted, adopted, and ordered to be circulated:—

REPORT.

Though another year has elapsed, and our objects remain still unattained, yet your committee feel that the claims of the county surveyors have received more favourable position than at any previous period, a powerful expression of opinion having been evoked in their favour, and a bill brought into Parliament by the Government, with the object of improving the position of the office.

In accordance with the resolution of the last annual meeting, memorials to the Lord Lieutenant, in relation to our claims, were submitted to the magistracy of Ireland for approval. This was a work of no little labour, but your committee have succeeded in obtaining the signatures recommending the prayer of the memorials, within a month, amounting to 1,329 names, including 56 noblemen, 46 members of Parliament, 15 lieutenants of counties, 23 high sheriffs, and 221 deputy lieutenants.

On the 2nd of February, a deputation (Messrs. Tate and Townsend) presented the memorials to the Lord Lieutenant, who received them with his usual courtesy, made many inquiries of the deputation, and promised his favourable consideration to the notice of the interview, inserted in the morning papers, drew forth leading articles from the press of all shades of politics, strongly advocating our case.

Parliament having met, your committee at once set a deputation to work to canvass members of the House, accompanied by 25 Irish members, waited on the Chief Secretary at the Irish Office. Mr. Cardwell, having heard all that was to be said, and, as on a former occasion, having alluded to the claims made by the secretaries, required, before he could give an opinion in relation to same, an expression of the feelings of the grand juries, with reference to the powers sought to be conferred upon them. Whereupon your committee, seeing the absolute necessity of meeting this demand, at once put themselves in communication with the secretaries of the various grand juries, when again a most favourable response was made. Of the 33 grand juries of Ireland, two refused to pass resolutions (Cavan and Carlow), in three the question was not mooted (Armagh, Monaghan, and Roscommon), and resolutions favourable to our claims were passed by 28 grand juries, representing 87 per cent. of the valuation, and 95 per cent. of the area of the kingdom.

Armed with this expression of grand jury feeling, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Brett, Langan, Tate, and Townsend (a deputation of the grand jury secretaries being also in attendance), waited on Mr. Cardwell in London, who expressed himself satisfied by the resolutions. Before leaving town it was ascertained

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1860.—In a few days ago the gardeners of Paris and its environs made great preparations for celebrating the *fete* of St. Fiacre, their patron saint. From his name one would have judged him the patron of carriages (Fiacres), but, as the gardeners claim him as such. Unless, I suppose we must accept him as such. Unfortunately, the weather proved most unfavourable that day, but, notwithstanding, a considerable number of them met in the morning in the little chapel at Passy, whither they went in procession, accompanied by the band of the 56th Regiment of the line, and preceded by a car bearing a colossal vase, containing a bouquet of gigantic proportions. After the service the *cortege* went to the "Ile du Nord," in the "Bois de Boulogne," which was gaily decorated for the occasion with flags and garlands of flowers. At five o'clock they sat down, 300 in number, to dinner, under a large tent, near the citadel, after which there was a ball, as a conclusion to the day's amusement, the chief characteristic of which seemed to be that they all carried bouquets of flowers, and appeared to enjoy themselves immensely in spite of the unpropitious state of the weather.

A letter from Algiers says that extraordinary preparations continue to be made for the reception of the Emperor. Not only is the city getting up *fêtes* of an Oriental character, but the whole colony, from Tunis to the frontier of Morocco, is in movement, all the chiefs of tribes, at the head of their most skilful horsemen, being already on the march for the encampment in the plains of the Mitidja. It is now calculated that at least 60,000 Arabs will assemble there, and almost incredible accounts are given of the splendour of the costumes and horse trappings which they will display, each tribe being anxious to outdo the other in magnificence. A daughter of Abd-el-Kader has recently arrived in Paris, for the purpose of entering the Order of the Grey Sisters. When the Emir, her father, resided at Broussa, he sent the young lady to Constantinople to be educated, where she occasionally met with some Christian women, and was so struck with the self-devotedness of the Sisters of Charity who attended the hospitals during the Crimean war, that she determined to join their order. Her father, who is capable of appreciating the sublime features of Christianity, consented to her wish, and she is now in Paris passing her noviciate. The English Church at Chamounix will be opened on Thursday, 6th Sept., by the Bishop of Winchester. Owing to the increasing number of English and American visitors, this church was much needed. A room in an hotel, which has been hitherto used, was found quite inadequate for the usual congregation. A magnificent hotel in the Champs Elysees, the property of a Russian nobleman, has just been engaged for the Count Leon de Moltke Hvitfeldt, the new Minister of Denmark. The gildings of the ballrooms and saloons alone cost £4,000, so you may form some idea of their splendour! Prince Charles of Monaco is here just now; he is suffering from a serious affection of the eye, and has come to consult the oculists of Paris, so famed for their skill and experience. During the recent fine weather, the farmers in almost all the departments have succeeded in getting in their corn. At Alencon, they employed the first time there some reaping machines, to the intense wonder and astonishment of the peasantry, who came from all parts of the country for miles round to see what they considered to be a miracle performed. In all agricultural improvements they are extremely ignorant and benighted in that part of France, and in some of the more remote villages I have myself seen them digging with wooden spades, and, when told of the kind we use, they smiled incredulously, and seemed to think theirs was the newest invention, and that it was we who were in ignorance; however, the Emperor's model farm is doing a great deal towards enlightening them on these points. The shooting season commences here on the 8th, and in some places not till the 15th, being a whole month later than other years.

Another correspondent, writing at the same date, informs us:—

A very serious affair has taken place at Geneva, arising out of the insolence of a French functionary, the Mayor of Gex, who actually had the audacity to perambulate the streets of a Swiss city at the head of a deputation, preceded by a tricolor flag. This took place last Friday, and the fact of not telegraphing the news to you sooner may be ascribed to the precautions taken by the French Government to prevent anything transpiring on the subject. I have, however, received the following particulars of the affair. Gex is a little French town, close to the Swiss frontier, and the shortest road to the new possessions of the lake lies through Geneva. The mayor, on the arrival of the Emperor at Thonon, immediately got up a deputation, provided himself with a huge tricolor flag, and with this waving in front of them, the procession started to present their respects to the Emperor. With their flag still unfuried, they made their appearance in the streets of Geneva, singing "Partant pour la Syrie," and shouting "*Vive l'Empereur.*" It was not to be expected that the Genevese would, especially in their present temper, put up with this insult. The mayor and deputation were mobbed, hustled, pelted with stones and mud, their flag was torn, and trampled under foot, and matters were beginning to look very serious for the mayor and his party, when M. James Fazy made his appearance, harangued the mob, succeeded in appeasing their feelings, and escorted the discomfited mayor and deputation to a steamer in which they embarked, under a chorus of hootings and groans, which for heartiness far exceeded the official acclamations then taking place on the other side of the lake. This account of the affair has reached me in a private letter, on whose writer implicit reliance may be placed.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* quotes from the *Salut Public* of Lyons a letter which gives a very different account from the above. Nothing, according to the Lyons paper, can have been more inoffensive than the bearing of the mayor; he and his deputation landed from a steamer with a flag, which was furled, when they were set upon by a furious mob, who evinced a strong disposition to tear to pieces the mayor, and the deputation into the lake. M. Fazy then interfered, and rescued them flag and all from the clutches of the mob. I should not wonder if this were made a pretext for a claim for reparation for an insult to the French flag. The old fabulist tells us of a wolf demanding satisfaction from an aggressive lamb under very similar circumstances.

If Mr. Edwin James has not accredited to Sicily as Minister Plenipo from the British Government, it is very requisite that the report circulated by the *Courier du Dimanche* should be officially contradicted. I have received from a private and authentic source an account of the circumstances which gave rise to the statements of the French organ, but, as Mr. E. James passed through Paris last Friday, and I am informed he was met at the station by M. Jules Favre and other celebrities of the Paris bar, He told them that he was going to Sicily to see Garibaldi, and added that, before starting from London, he had had an interview with *Lord Palmerston*, who had told him that in his opinion Garibaldi would compromise all his successes by an immediate attack either on Rome or Venetia, and authorised him to repeat this statement of his views to the Italian chieftain. This does not constitute a diplomatic mission; but throughout the Continent Mr. James is at this moment believed to be invested with diplomatic rank, and he is sure to be received in Sicily as the representative of the Queen, unless some official announcement to the contrary be made before his arrival.

I hear that in addition to the two French regiments which have already taken their departure for Rome, a battalion of Foot Chasseurs is to be sent out. General de Noue, who now commands the garrison, had assembled the officers, and informed them that he had received the Emperor's orders to defend the provinces of Rome, Civita Vecchia, Comarpa, and Viterbo.

THE EMPEROR IN SAVOY.

The *Patrie* continues to publish enthusiastic and rose-coloured letters from Savoy. Its correspondent is in a state of constant beatitude. In his last he explains "the unanimous and passionate movement which throws Savoy into the arms of France!"

"The annexation under Napoleon III. has the double good fortune of realising both ancient and modern traditions. Never was the situation of a people more in accordance with its instincts, its aspirations, its material, moral, and intellectual wants. The Emperor will have no better subjects than the people of Savoy, and we shall have no better fellow-countrymen. Thonon and Sallanches have welcomed the Emperor and the Empress, as did Chambery and Annecy. More cannot be said. There is, perhaps, in the acclamations of Thonon and Faucigny a tint worthy of note. The other Savoy populations think only of the happiness of seeing the Emperor and Empress; those of Chablais and Faucigny combine with this happiness the pleasure of replying to neighbouring hostilities, to daily abuse and calumnies. Who has a right to complain of it?

The Emperor during his progress through Savoy has granted various large sums for purposes of local utility—300,000f. to the towns and communes of the department for the most urgent local improvements; 200,000f. for the opening of a new street at Chambery; 500,000f. to Chambery as purchase money of its barracks and military buildings; 400,000f. to a lunatic asylum at Bassens; 500,000f. to make Aix-les-Baine a first-class watering-place. The Emperor will transform the old castle of Chambery into an Imperial residence.

ITALY.

The last news from Naples is also very important. Garibaldi had informed the Revolutionary Committee that he would arrive at Naples on the 7th or 8th at latest, by that time the King will have left, either for Gaetsor Venice. A letter in the *Presse* from the capital of the Two Sicilies, dated the 30th, gives a graphic picture of the disorganisation which prevailed:—

"The National Guard two days back sent a deputation to the King, to declare that it would only lend its services to maintain public order. His Majesty replied that he did not expect anything else from it; and that to prove his confidence in it he would enlarge the limits of its duties. He then added, perhaps the Neapolitan army would soon hear the sound of cannon in the neighbourhood, but that the city itself would not, as he had promised the diplomatic body, be the scene of warfare. The King afterwards conversed for a long time with Major Ferrenti. It is said that the conversation was relative to the project adopted of forming a camp at Salerno, and of waiting in the adjoining plain the army of Garibaldi and the insurrectional bands. Colonna, Barbalonga, Bosco, and other officers have left to establish the camp, after, however, receiving three times counter-orders. Yesterday 5,000 or 6,000 men also took their departure for that place. As to the foreign corps, it quitted Salerno this morning for Etoli, and it will perhaps march on the Basilicata or Cilente, where public rumour says, for at least the tenth time, that a corps of Garibaldians is to disembark. The camp of Salerno must prove very unhealthy, on account of the bad air, and the feverish exhalations of Pestum, which penetrate to the plain. It will be likewise useless, should an insurrection break out at Avellino, as is excellent fort in the Capitanata, as it already appears to have done. The place can be turned or attacked on the flank. The concentration of troops will besides hasten the disorganisation of the army, which is not very solid, and which has been shaken by the letter of the King's uncle. But this attempt at defence is the last resource of the Court. Yesterday evening the King assembled the diplomatic body at the palace, in order to make a final attempt to obtain foreign intervention, that is, the occupation of Naples by troops in the fleets, and the neutralisation of the capital and adjacent territory, to the extent of a league. Baron Brenier accepted the proposition, but Mr. Elliot rejected it on the ground that he had had no instructions. On the diplomatist leaving, the King promised that there should be no combat in the city, but he declared that he himself would remain and struggle to the last. The King did not appear at all cast down. The Cardinal Archbishop of Naples has also waited on the King to pray his Majesty to spare the city; he is afraid of the danger to which the 180 convents would be subjected in the event of a bombardment, as they occupy one-fifth of the surface of the capital."

Another letter of the same date says:—

"The pictures, the furniture of the palace, and the baggage of the King, have this afternoon been embarked on board a Spanish vessel. General Brigant is said to have been guilty of the most shameful treason; he massed his soldiers together in such a way that they were surrounded, but they, in their indignation, are stated to have shot him."

A third letter from Naples in the *Siecle* says:—

"The King, on hearing the disastrous accounts of the insurrection, said in a sorrowful tone to one person, 'My soldiers, nevertheless, promised to defend me.' 'Sire,' said a general, who was standing near, 'when the soldiers are in your presence they cry, "Long live the King," but the moment they turn their backs, and it is necessary to lead them against the enemy, they cry, "Garibaldi for ever." That sorcerer of a man has bewitched them, and no one can say longer be relied on.' The old lazzaroni, those traditional supporters of the throne of Naples, but now become Italian people, have lately evinced feelings of a threatening character."

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"This is the dullest season of the year, and the streets are quite deserted in the middle of the day. It is now well understood that the French troops are to remain here another year, and that order will be maintained as usual in Rome and its vicinity. This circumstance gives satisfaction to a large number who have houses to let to strangers."

INTERNAL ORGANISATION OF NEW ITALY.

Signor Farini, the Minister of the Interior of the Italian Kingdom, has delivered in the Council of State at Turin an address to the commissioners charged to investigate the new scheme for the provincial administration. He expressed his conviction that the Italians would gradually recover their ancient glory and vigour by means of political, military, and financial unity, as established by the *Statuto*, by uniformity in their civil and penal laws, and by administrative liberty. When Europe was differently organised, the same result had been obtained by selfruling municipalities, but in the present age the constitution of powerful states was opposed to that system. A new organisation, based on more centralising principles, had now become necessary. If the recent enlargement of the kingdom had been restricted to Lombardy alone, the maintenance of a central administration, with the simultaneous creation of a more extensive provincial constitution, might have given rise to a pernicious dualism, and prudence would therefore limit all concession to that of greater freedom merely for the several municipalities. But since the Æmilia and Tuscany had been annexed in the midst advice of Europe but by the conscious will of the inhabitants, the problem which the Italian statesmen had now to solve was to ascertain the true conditions of civil society in Italy, and the path it was pursuing; in other words, their task would be to make the unity of the state harmonise with the development of local life. Hence the provinces, communes, and corporations must retain their liberties, and the educational, charitable, and municipal institutions must progressively be emancipated from the control of the central bureaucracy.

In order to effect this work of decentralisation successfully for the country at large, the Minister (Farini) was of opinion that the natural divisions of Italy should be respected. He could not recommend any arbitrary division into certain districts, such as obtained in France, but trusted more to time than to force to form the several groups or centres by means of which a perfect organisation would be generated. Public opinion would be the best guide to follow. That public opinion was chiefly directed at present by the idea of unity, which originated all minor considerations, but the unity once obtained, by which strength, prosperity, and permanent peace could alone be secured, the artificial divisions resulting from treaties, public or private, the old political divisions in short, were not to be consulted so much as those indicated by the geographical configuration and the historic life of Italy. The limits of three or four provinces, the central centres of Italian life, being once ascertained, their specific attributions might then be determined. He (M. Farini) did not himself approve of giving to each of those larger territorial circumscriptions an elected representative body similar to that possessed by the provinces and the communes; the interests of the provinces, and much more so those of the communes, being of a fluctuating nature, whilst the interests of the state remained throughout an extensive region, were simple and permanent. "Other and graver reasons," he went on to observe, "do not permit us, in my opinion, to give an electoral representation to the great circumscriptions (or counties). A numerous council, deliberating with high authority on the interests of extensive districts, in cities in which were formerly capitals, would offer the semblance of a Parliament, and leagues, formed of several councils, might be tempted by the spirit of usurpation natural to all large representative assemblies to infringe on the authority of the state, and diminish the freedom of those solemn deliberations which belong exclusively by the law and by reason of state to the national Parliament. The national Parliament, local interests, desires, rivalries, and prejudices play a very subordinate part. But, on the contrary, in what might be called these administrative Parliaments, those interests, prejudices, and the like, would predominate, and might occasionally seriously affect the supreme authority and power of the State. In another point of view, such representative assemblies would oppose our attainment of the object we are seeking to achieve—namely, that administrative centralisation which will be needful and agreeable to the whole of the civil community." The province ought, as the Minister went on to observe, to be the natural circle of administration, canals, sanitary regulations, schools, and charities. In each province, however, the representative of the Government ought to possess sufficient authority for expediting certain local matters not necessarily dependent upon the provincial administration. As for the commune, that was the foundation for all free institutions; there the natural tendencies of the inhabitants could best be developed, and the duties of citizenship be best learned and practised; there could the national traditions be preserved, and there the resistance had been perpetuated to those bad governments, domestic or foreign, which had arisen in so large a part of Italy. Hence the communes and their representatives ought to have ample powers for the settlement of their own interests, for enforcing their bye-laws, and maintaining public order, in so far as those attributes should not be incompatible with the general public liberty. In accordance with these principles, he then detailed the project of internal organisation which the Ministry of King Victor Emanuel are about to propose for the Italian monarchy.

PROGRAMME FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA.

The *Montreal Herald* gives the following as the programme of the intended movements of the Prince of Wales, and the entertainments provided for him in Canada, from and after his arrival at that city on the 24th of August, as already reported:—

Saturday, 25th—The Board of Arts and Manufactures to which the legislative grant was made last session have prayed that his Royal Highness would inaugurate the Provincial Exhibition, on the first day after his arrival.

Apart from the opening of the exhibition, and the ceremony at the Victoria-bridge, the preparations made by the local authorities at Montreal, and the proposed festivities in which they have prayed his Royal Highness to participate, are a ball and a musical festival under the joint management of the corporation and a committee of citizens, for which a building has been specially erected, and Indian games, for which a number of the tribes are to be brought from the surrounding country.

Arrangements have also been made for the conveyance of his Royal Highness down the Rapids from Brockville to Montreal, and for his visiting either the mountain of Beloil or any objects of interest in the vicinity of the town. The Hudson's Bay Company propose organising a canoe expedition either at Lachine (nine miles from Montreal) or above the city of Ottawa, at the portage between the Chaudiere and Chats lakes, as may suit the convenience of his Royal Highness. An early an intimation as possible to the company is desirable in order that the requisite arrangements may be made. A large room has been retained in St. Lawrence Hall, in case the use of it should be required by his Royal Highness for a levee or other purposes.

The time which would be occupied by all the proposed arrangements at Montreal would be as follows:—Saturday, 25—Opening of the Exhibition, and ceremony at Victoria-bridge; Sunday, 26th; Monday, 27th—Levee and ball; Tuesday, 28th—Rapids; and, if desired expedient, canoe expedition to Lachine; Wednesday, 29th—Inspection of Volunteer Force, and trip to Beloil; Thursday, 30th—Indian games and musical festival; Friday, 31st—Proceed to Ottawa, by special train to St. Anne's, thence by steamer Prince of Wales to Carillon, thence by rail to Grenville, and thence by steamer Phœnix to Ottawa, arriving at five o'clock.

Two places of landing are proposed—the one at the ordinary steamboat wharf, and the other at the entrance of the Rideau Canal. It is believed that the former is, on the whole, the best, in which case the route of his Royal Highness would be through the Lower Town to a new house in the Upper Town, intended for an hotel. This has been furnished, and accommodation been provided here for thirty or forty; the portion of the house appropriated for his Royal Highness and his attendants being divided from the rest, with separate dining-room, if required.

Saturday, Sept., 1st.—It is proposed that the foundation stone of the new government buildings should be laid by his Royal Highness, in which view a portion of the grounds will be suitably prepared. It is also proposed to provide a suitable entertainment for the workmen on this occasion (about 1,600 in number), the contractors bargaining to place them under the control of their respective foremen. Ottawa to Aylmer, nine miles—carriage. Aylmer to Chats portage—steamer. Chats portage, either by tramroad, or by canoes proposed to be furnished by the lumbermen of the Hudson's Bay Company, to Arnprior. Arnprior to Almonte, 18 miles, by carriages. At Almonte his Royal Highness' railway carriage would be in waiting to convey him by rail to Brockville, 54 miles. The journey might be performed without stoppage, in eight hours, but the local authorities at Perth and elsewhere evince a strong desire to present addresses to his Royal Highness.

At Brockville the steamer would be in waiting to convey his Royal Highness up the Lake of the Thousand Islands to Kingston. By the Arnprior route it will be necessary to sleep on the steamer at Brockville, if his Royal Highness desires to see that portion of the St. Lawrence.

It is proposed by the local authorities at Kingston to meet his Royal Highness with a number of steamers some distance below the city, and accompany him to the town, and the hour of arrival at Kingston, as bearing on the Arnprior or Prescott routes, has to be considered.

Tuesday, 4th, at Kingstown—The house of Mr. Morton has been provided for his Royal Highness and immediate attendants, and the adjoining house (Alwington) for the remainder of the party. The former has six or seven bed rooms, besides accommodation for servants, and the dining room can accommodate 18 persons. The latter has about an equal extent of accommodation, and it is arranged that the steamer Kingston shall remain for the accommodation of those who cannot be provided for in the two houses.

Wednesday, 5th—It is proposed that a regatta shall take place under arrangements made by the mayor and citizens.

Thursday, 6th, or Friday, 7th—By steamer up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville; thence to the Lake of the Mountain; and thence by railway to Coburg, his Royal Highness stopping to see the country at the back, thence to Toronto.

At Toronto it is proposed his Royal Highness should be received, and the address presented by the Corporation opposite the Parliament-buildings, and that he should proceed by Front-street as far as the Saint Lawrence Hall, and back by King-street to the Government House. This has been prepared for the reception of his Royal Highness and those in attendance on him. Accommodation for 25 others had been provided at the Rossin House, with separate entrance, and apart from the rest of the hotel. Saturday, 8th—The arrangements proposed at Toronto are, 1st—to open the University Park; and 2nd—a reception in Osgoode Hall; and 3rd—an inspection of the Volunteer Force. Monday, 10th—An excursion to Lake Simcoe. Tuesday, 11th—From Toronto to Sarnia, 166 miles by Grand Trunk Railway, and thence to London by Great Western, 35 miles. Wednesday, 12th, Thursday, 13th, Friday, 14th—From London to Paris by the Great Western Railway —thence by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway to Brantford—and thence to Fort Erie, where a steamer will convey his Royal Highness to Niagara Falls.

Niagara, Saturday 15, Sunday 16—At Niagara, a house, having a view of the Falls, with limited accommodation, has been prepared for the reception of his Royal Highness, and a portion of the Clifton Hotel, to accommodate 25, has been prepared for the remainder of the party. Monday 17—It is proposed that the Agricultural Exhibition or Upper Canada, for which very extensive arrangements are being made, shall be opened by his Royal Highness at Hamilton, to which he can proceed either by the Great Western Railway or by boat from Niagara. His Royal Highness will stop two nights at Hamilton.

THE LATEST RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

The accident to an excursion train on the East Lancashire Railway, on Monday, has a painful resemblance to previous accidents. Any occurrence causing such dreadful loss of life—eleven or twelve killed, and over a hundred injured—would be sad enough, but if in indicate, as we think it does, particular kinds of neglect, occurring again and again in spite of repeated warnings, a strong desire to present addresses to his Royal High- and terrible character, the feeling is deepened. It is said to have been guilty of the most shameful treason; he massed his soldiers together in such a way that they were surrounded, but they, in their indignation, are stated to have shot him."

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Saturday, 25th—The Board of Arts and Manufactures to which the legislative grant was made last session have prayed that his Royal Highness would inaugurate the Provincial Exhibition, on the first day after his arrival.

Apart from the opening of the exhibition, and the ceremony at the Victoria-bridge, the preparations made by the local authorities at Montreal, and the proposed festivities in which they have prayed his Royal Highness to participate, are a ball and a musical festival under the joint management of the corporation and a committee of citizens, for which a building has been specially erected, and Indian games, for which a number of the tribes are to be brought from the surrounding country.

Arrangements have also been made for the conveyance of his Royal Highness down the Rapids from Brockville to Montreal, and for his visiting either the mountain of Beloil or any objects of interest in the vicinity of the town. The Hudson's Bay Company propose organising a canoe expedition either at Lachine (nine miles from Montreal) or above the city of Ottawa, at the portage between the Chaudiere and Chats lakes, as may suit the convenience of his Royal Highness. An early an intimation as possible to the company is desirable in order that the requisite arrangements may be made. A large room has been retained in St. Lawrence Hall, in case the use of it should be required by his Royal Highness for a levee or other purposes.

The time which would be occupied by all the proposed arrangements at Montreal would be as follows:—Saturday, 25—Opening of the Exhibition, and ceremony at Victoria-bridge; Sunday, 26th; Monday, 27th—Levee and ball; Tuesday, 28th—Rapids; and, if desired expedient, canoe expedition to Lachine; Wednesday, 29th—Inspection of Volunteer Force, and trip to Beloil; Thursday, 30th—Indian games and musical festival; Friday, 31st—Proceed to Ottawa, by special train to St. Anne's, thence by steamer Prince of Wales to Carillon, thence by rail to Grenville, and thence by steamer Phœnix to Ottawa, arriving at five o'clock.

Two places of landing are proposed—the one at the ordinary steamboat wharf, and the other at the entrance of the Rideau Canal. It is believed that the former is, on the whole, the best, in which case the route of his Royal Highness would be through the Lower Town to a new house in the Upper Town, intended for an hotel. This has been furnished, and accommodation been provided here for thirty or forty; the portion of the house appropriated for his Royal Highness and his attendants being divided from the rest, with separate dining-room, if required.

Saturday, Sept., 1st.—It is proposed that the foundation stone of the new government buildings should be laid by his Royal Highness, in which view a portion of the grounds will be suitably prepared. It is also proposed to provide a suitable entertainment for the workmen on this occasion (about 1,600 in number), the contractors bargaining to place them under the control of their respective foremen. Ottawa to Aylmer, nine miles—carriage. Aylmer to Chats portage—steamer. Chats portage, either by tramroad, or by canoes proposed to be furnished by the lumbermen of the Hudson's Bay Company, to Arnprior. Arnprior to Almonte, 18 miles, by carriages. At Almonte his Royal Highness' railway carriage would be in waiting to convey him by rail to Brockville, 54 miles. The journey might be performed without stoppage, in eight hours, but the local authorities at Perth and elsewhere evince a strong desire to present addresses to his Royal Highness.

At Brockville the steamer would be in waiting to convey his Royal Highness up the Lake of the Thousand Islands to Kingston. By the Arnprior route it will be necessary to sleep on the steamer at Brockville, if his Royal Highness desires to see that portion of the St. Lawrence.

It is proposed by the local authorities at Kingston to meet his Royal Highness with a number of steamers some distance below the city, and accompany him to the town, and the hour of arrival at Kingston, as bearing on the Arnprior or Prescott routes, has to be considered.

Tuesday, 4th, at Kingstown—The house of Mr. Morton has been provided for his Royal Highness and immediate attendants, and the adjoining house (Alwington) for the remainder of the party. The former has six or seven bed rooms, besides accommodation for servants, and the dining room can accommodate 18 persons. The latter has about an equal extent of accommodation, and it is arranged that the steamer Kingston shall remain for the accommodation of those who cannot be provided for in the two houses.

Wednesday, 5th—It is proposed that a regatta shall take place under arrangements made by the mayor and citizens.

Thursday, 6th, or Friday, 7th—By steamer up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville; thence to the Lake of the Mountain; and thence by railway to Coburg, his Royal Highness stopping to see the country at the back, thence to Toronto.

At Toronto it is proposed his Royal Highness should be received, and the address presented by the Corporation opposite the Parliament-buildings, and that he should proceed by Front-street as far as the Saint Lawrence Hall, and back by King-street to the Government House. This has been prepared for the reception of his Royal Highness and those in attendance on him. Accommodation for 25 others had been provided at the Rossin House, with separate entrance, and apart from the rest of the hotel. Saturday, 8th—The arrangements proposed at Toronto are, 1st—to open the University Park; and 2nd—a reception in Osgoode Hall; and 3rd—an inspection of the Volunteer Force. Monday, 10th—An excursion to Lake Simcoe. Tuesday, 11th—From Toronto to Sarnia, 166 miles by Grand Trunk Railway, and thence to London by Great Western, 35 miles. Wednesday, 12th, Thursday, 13th, Friday, 14th—From London to Paris by the Great Western Railway —thence by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway to Brantford—and thence to Fort Erie, where a steamer will convey his Royal Highness to Niagara Falls.

Niagara, Saturday 15, Sunday 16—At Niagara, a house, having a view of the Falls, with limited accommodation, has been prepared for the reception of his Royal Highness, and a portion of the Clifton Hotel, to accommodate 25, has been prepared for the remainder of the party. Monday 17—It is proposed that the Agricultural Exhibition or Upper Canada, for which very extensive arrangements are being made, shall be opened by his Royal Highness at Hamilton, to which he can proceed either by the Great Western Railway or by boat from Niagara. His Royal Highness will stop two nights at Hamilton.

THE LATEST RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

The accident to an excursion train on the East Lancashire Railway, on Monday, has a painful resemblance to previous accidents. Any occurrence causing such dreadful loss of life—eleven or twelve killed, and over a hundred injured—would be sad enough, but if it indicate, as we think it does, particular kinds of neglect, occurring again and again in spite of repeated warnings, and terrible in the amount of loss of life, we naturally think that such a result might have been prevented, and that such results are likely to occur again.

An excursion train returning home to Burnley left Manchester on Monday night. The excursion season has, we suppose, set in full tide in that neighbourhood, as there were three excursion trains on that line that night; and for the use of one of the trains—the second—the East Lancashire Company borrowed two carriages from the Chester and Birkenhead Company. The first of the three trains went through its journey safely. The second train arrived at Helmshore on its way home at midnight—a rather late hour for an excursion train packed with men, women, and children. The stoppage of the train at Helmshore caused the carriages to be coupled, and the couplings of one of the borrowed carriages was broken. Fifteen carriages were thus dissevered from the engine and the two first carriages; and these fifteen rolled backward. The line here has an incline of about 1 in 78 yards, and the carriages, gathering impetus as they rolled down the hill, ran back about a quarter of a mile. Unfortunately, a third excursion train had left Manchester twenty minutes after the second, and though the driver foresaw for a few minutes the coming collision, he was unable to prevent it, and the train dashed almost full speed into the fifteen carriages. The consequences were shocking. Eleven persons were killed on the spot; twenty-two persons had their legs broken, and others have received wounds that will probably add greatly to the list of the dead. "Two of the carriages were literally broken to splinters, and in others the internal fittings were wrenched from the shells, and in the openings were human bodies and limbs."

We have not to go far to seek the causes of the event. In the first place, we have possibly an excessive and feverish development of excursion traffic; trains rapidly diverish development of excursion traffic; trains rapidly following one another, and the company's own carriages unable to supply the exceptional demand. The stoppage at Helmshore was probably unusually abrupt, and perhaps rather hasty; it caused the carriages to rebound so violently as to break the couplings of the third and fourth carriages, and this breakage caused the accident. These couplings belonged to the borrowed carriages, and on examination the iron was found to be bad. Now we may understand, though not justify, one of the company's own carriages incidentally overlooked for a day or two, so that a new fault might not be detected, but surely a borrowed carriage ought to have been submitted to an inspection sufficient to have detected such a fault. We find that there was a break vans in the run-away section of the train; one of the guards applied his break, but the other "was assisting passengers to alight"—and was therefore not at his post to do his duty. Why did he leave his post? The one break was not sufficient to stop the carriages, and they rolled back wards to their fate. The amount of power in the third excursion train is not stated; at all events it was not sufficient to arrest the train, although the carriages coming to meet it were rolling very slowly—impelled only by their own weight down the hill.

We are inclined to attribute the accident to more than one cause. The "hurry" attendant on excursion trains—inducing guards to leave their posts and tend a helping hand to the porters and station-masters—is indirectly one cause of the accident. The defective condition of the borrowed carriage is, perhaps, the most important of all, and its non-inspection is probably due to the exceptional and irregular character of excursion trains. The deficiency, however, most suggestive to our mind is fitting up of every carriage with a break. Most trains are furnished with breaks powerful enough for ordinary occasions—for stopping a train on a level road—but in this case the third excursion train was not able to stop itself in time to avoid the collision, although it was moving up hill at the time. This surely indicates deficiency in break power —the besetting sin of railway companies. Colonel Yolland, in his recent report on the Hunslet-lane Junction accident, says:—"A train furnished with a sufficient amount of break power for the speed with which it is intended to travel is the exception, not the rule." The writer, who has investigated the causes of many railway accidents, adds—"I am tired of making the same remark." It is certainly disheartening to find railway companies, in a matter involving life and death, again and again neglecting these proper mechanical precautions. In the report quoted above Colonel Yolland says, as to that particular accident:—"The accident would have been avoided if a proper amount of break power had been sent with this excursion train. Had each guard been furnished with the means of putting breaks on the two carriages next to their vans, by means of continuous breaks, the train would have been stopped short of the junction." Captain Tyler, in reporting the accident at King's Cross last May, states that there was "not a sufficiency of retarding power allowed for pulling up the train." The power was sufficient for the level parts of the road, but not for the inclines, and Captain Tyler, like Colonel Yolland, strongly urges the adoption of "continuous breaks." Colonel Yolland's report on the accident in the same month at Hayford, on the Great Western Railway, says:—"The accident would certainly have been avoided altogether, notwithstanding the neglect of the station-master in permitting the 6.5 p.m. up train to proceed before the signals had been put on against the last train, if the latter had been supplied with a proper amount of break power."